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* NATIONAL *
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WUHAN STEEL

Wuhan Steel Advances with Big Strides During Criticism of Revisionism and Rectification of the Style of Work

by

NCNA reporter

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 30, 1973)

Wuhan Steel is galloping!

Under the momentum provided by the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, Wuhan Steel is seething with enthusiasm everywhere, and is advancing with big strides along the Party's general line for socialist construction.

In 1972, Wuhan Steel established the best production record in its history. Total output value doubled compared with 1965, steel output increased by 88 percent and pig iron increased by 137 percent. In the first half of this year, pig iron, steel billet rolled steel, steel plate and sintered ore all fulfilled more than half the target of the year and the output of the majority of principal products all showed greater increases over the corresponding period last year. An unprecedented situation in stable and high output has appeared throughout the company. Wuhan Steel has vividly shown by practice that criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work is the key factor that gives impetus to all such work.

Mass Criticism Leads to Diligent Work, Diligent Work Promotes Great Changes

"Work diligently and ingeniously and give a rebuttal to the sabotage and slanders of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type with practical actions!" This is the most resounding battlecry of the broad masses of workers in the Wuhan Iron Smelting Plant today.

The Wuhan Iron Smelting Plant was the first large iron smelting plant built in the country after the liberation. In 1958, when the No. 1 blast furnace turned out its first heat of iron, the great leader Chairman Mao was present for a personal inspection, which greatly stimulated the iron smelting workers. However, due to interference and sabotage by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, production in recent years was in a passive and backward state. During the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, the Party committee of the plant mobilized the broad masses of cadres and workers to look back over the history of the struggle between the two lines in the plant. They deeply understood that: Whether or not the line is correct ideologically and politically decides everything. Whenever Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is implemented, production moves forward. Whenever interfered with by the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, production stands still.

The Party committee mobilized the masses of the whole plant to grasp the ultra-Right essence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, to make deep-going revolutionary mass criticism and to criticize vigorously their towering crimes in vainly attempting to change fundamentally the basic line and policies of the Party for the historical period of socialism, topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. By means of the mass criticism, the love of the broad masses of cadres and workers for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and their hate for the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type were further aroused. The workers said with excitement: "Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type vainly attempted to make us suffer a second time. We must step up the tempo of socialist construction, further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, and hit back at them." The more they criticized, the higher their line awareness and the stronger their revolutionary zeal. The enthusiasm of broad masses of cadres and workers for hard work and for transforming backward outlook erupted like the gushing molten iron, and a wave of enthusiasm for taking high output, superior quality and low consumption as the target of struggle in production was quickly whipped up in the whole plant.

In this battle, the workers, cadres and technicians of the No. 2 blast furnace charged to the fore to smash the mentality of doing nothing. In the past, the biggest problem in production at the iron smelting plant was the great variety of raw materials. This time, the workers of the No. 2 blast furnace put forth the policy of taking the initiative in attacking and seizing high output. The workers said, "As long as our resolution to work diligently and fast does not change, there is nothing to fear from the variety of raw materials." They introduced innovations in the course of operation, and after more than 40 days and over 200 experiments, they finally devised a set of operation for the blast furnace to maintain high and stable output under the condition of variable raw materials, thereby seizing the initiative in production.

For the sake of transforming the unstable situation of production in the No. 4 blast furnace, the workers, cadres and technicians organized a three-in-one combination group. Li Feng-en, vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the iron smelting plant and a labor model of national

renown, also went there to stay at a selected spot. Although he suffered from high-blood pressure, he stood firm on fighting together with the workers. They summed up the lessons learned from the past 28 times of "major cooling and major heating" of this unit of blast furnace, analyzed the curve of gas distribution in the stack of the furnace more than 700 times, and finally, defined a set of operation system in accordance with the characteristics of this unit of blast furnace. Though practice, good results were obtained, and the output of pig iron greatly increased.

With the masses aroused, the production outlook of the iron smelting plant changed. Since this year, the output of pig iron has kept on rising. There is a great improvement in the quality of products, and the consumption of semi-processed and raw materials has shown a marked decrease.

The Greater the Difficulty, the Stronger the Fighting Spirits

The road of advance is not always even and smooth. The broad masses of workers in the Wuhan Steel always used criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as a driving force, and go forward to meet difficulties. The greater the difficulty, the stronger their fighting spirits.

How to shorten the time of refining with the open-hearth furnace had for a long time been a "long-standing, big and difficult" problem of production in the steel smelting plant of the Wuhan Steel. In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the workers, cadres and technicians of the steel refinery criticized such reactionary fallacies as "the theory of genius" and "heroes are the makers of history" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, emancipated themselves ideologically, heightened their fighting spirits, and decided to experiment with blowing oxygen from the top of the open-hearth furnace to attack in full force this "long-standing, big and difficult" problem.

The workers and technicians of the No. 7 open-hearth furnace bravely shouldered the task of conducting experiments on this new technique. On their way to explore this new path, they cleared away the obstacles and bravely forged ahead. No matter how many obstacles and hazards they encountered and how great their failures and setbacks, they never retreated a single step. Braving the high temperature more than 1,000 degrees, they carefully observed the changes in the steel refining furnace after oxygen was blown in, noted down tens of thousands of data and went in quest of the laws governing oxygen top-blowing steel refining in open-hearth furnace with oxygen blown in from the top.

After the blowing of oxygen, the rate of refining was speeded up, but as a consequence, the life-span of the furnace was shortened. This constituted a new contradiction. For the sake of resolving this contradiction, old workers Yü Yu-heng and Ts'ui Chih-nien moved around the furnace night and day. At times, they braved scorching by the licking flame to observe conditions of erosion in the furnace. Through unremitting practice, they summed up a set of methods for protecting the furnace and in the end effectively improved the life-span of the furnace.

Several months of assiduous efforts brought pleasing results: Refining time was shortened by half, and output was increased by 60 percent.

The rising output of iron and steel inspired the militant heroism of the steel rolling workers in going forward to meet difficulties. Blooming is the larynx of steel rolling. Since this year, the blooming mill of Wuhan Steel has--without additional investment, additional equipment, or taking on more workers--increased the output of steel billets by 24 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year. In these steel billets are condensed the revolutionary spirit and wisdom of the steel rolling workers.

In the past, because the steel heating capacity of the imported uniform-heat furnace of the blooming mill was limited, the pressure from the top and the obstruction below caused a "bottle neck" in production. In this battle, the workers boldly carried out innovations, spent one sleepless night after another, and finally revolutionized this unit of uniform-heat furnace. The uniform-heat furnace required a hot air pipe over a meter in diameter, but there was no pipe bending equipment in the mill for making such a pipe. Making it elsewhere would take up too much time and cause delay. What should be done? At this moment, when "time mean steel and not even a single moment can be lost," Party member Hsü Ch'iao-sen stepped bravely forward. He and several old workers wielded a 12-pound hammer, worked for seven days and nights, and hand-forged blow by blow sheets of six-millimeter thick steel plates into a round pipe for use as a hot air pipe for installation in the uniform-heat furnace, thereby increasing the steel heating capacity by over 30 percent.

Pay Attention to the Whole Situation Play a Good Supporting Role

For the sake of accelerating the development of the steel industry, the broad masses of workers of various auxiliary departments under the Wuhan Steel studied over and over again Chairman Mao's teaching, "We should encourage comrades to take the interests of the whole into account," strived to play a good supporting role, and by going all out to guarantee iron and steel production, created many stirring deeds.

Party member Ni Yün-ts'ai is a worker of the spraying repair team in the metallurgical furnace repair plant. In the past, when the slightest trouble occurred in the open-hearth furnace, even if a single brick were to fall from the furnace wall, they would have to stop the furnace for emergency repair. The repair workers had to brave a temperature as high as 800 or 900 degrees, put on straw sacks soaked in water, and crawl into the glowing furnace to carry out repair. Because of this, each time a repair was carried out, they had to stop production for two to three days. Not only was condition very unfavorable for labor, but steel refining time was also affected. For countless nights and days, Ni Yün-ts'ai thought all the time: "How could this condition be changed so that the open-hearth furnace could put out more steel?" Later, the Party committee of the plant decided to experiment with the new technique of spray repairing the open-hearth furnace, and made Ni Yün-ts'ai the leader of the experimental unit.

Ni Yün-ts'ai had only a year of schooling. Through practice he deeply realized that in order to grasp this new technique, mere reliance on enthusiasm was not enough, and diligent efforts must be made to learn culture. In the plant, he humbly learned from the engineers and technicians. At home, he took his son for a "young teacher." After diligent and unrelaxing efforts, he could basically read and understand the ordinary technical books and could also do some simple drawings.

In the course of the experiment, one difficulty presented itself after another. After several failures, some people became timid and afraid. Ni Yün-ts'ai encouraged them saying: "We are now fighting for steel and socialist construction. How can we withdraw?" With the cooperation of fraternal units, the experimental unit worked with consistent and untiring efforts, and solved the technical problems of compounding spray materials and of spray repair operation. Following this, they again overcame one technical obstacle after another, and basically solved the problem of stopping the furnace for emergency repair.

Since then, the experimental unit has expanded into a spray repair team comprising between seventy and eighty persons and charged with the task of effecting spray repair for open-hearth furnace and hot-metal mixer. Battling valiantly night and day, they gained valuable time for steel refining. The steel refining workers warmly praised them as "defenders of the open-hearth furnace."

This year, Ni Yün-ts'ai and the workers of the spray repair team continued to scale the pinnacles of new techniques. On the eve of May 1, they successfully carried out the spray repair of the furnace top. This formed the final obstacle to spray repairing, and the solution of it could greatly extend the life-span of the open-hearth furnace. By effecting spray repair at the top of the No. 1 open-hearth furnace, the spray repair team has a new record for the life-span of the furnace, and made fresh contributions to steel refining production.

The Masses Are Really Wise

In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, leading members at various levels in Wuhan Steel read and studied conscientiously, and vigorously criticized idealist transcendentalism and the reactionary "theory of genius" of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. They showed greater faith in and relied on the masses, and improved their leadership style. They went deep among the masses, fought valiantly together with the masses and led the masses forward.

This year, the rolling mill which fulfilled the plans best among the various plants and mines of Wuhan Steel was a mill that put out sheet steel of medium thickness. Due to the need of the state, the leading organ at the higher level demanded that half of the sheet steel rolled out by this plant this year must be steel sheet. At first, the leading members of the plant were full of misgivings. They were worried that the medium plate mill was unsuitable for rolling steel sheet, and were afraid

that they might not be able to fulfill the task. However, when the plan was handed below, the broad masses of workers said: "As long as it is the need of the state, even if the job were more difficult, we must fulfill it." They carried out their operations carefully, improved the rolling efficiency and quality with all ways and means, and overfulfilled the production plan in the very first month.

This incident greatly shaked the leading members of the rolling mill. They thought: Why didn't we think in the same way as the masses? Why was there so wide a gap between our estimates and the realities? It must be due to the influence of idealist transcendentalism in our mind. We always considered the rolling mills, the rollers, and cooling platforms, but it is the people, not things, that are decisive. Formerly, we used to think of ourselves as wise, but those who are really wise are the masses and not leadership divorced from the masses! They drew inspiration from this incident, went deep among the masses in a down-to-earth manner, learned humbly from them, and led and fought together with them.

Li Shih-chün, a press operator of the universal rolling machine in the hot rolling workshop possessed rich experience in rolling steel sheet. They thereupon organized forces to sum up and popularize the operation experience of Li Shih-chun. In the former steel plate rolling process, they used to adopt the salt-bath method to rid iron and oxide. This consumed a lot of salt, and the quality of the steel plate was also poor. They studied things together with the workers, and successfully introduced the method of using jets of water under high pressure to rid iron of oxide thereby raising the product acceptance rate.

The deeper the leading members go among the masses, the more vigorous the masses become. The output of the rolling mill has never been so high before since it was put on stream.

* * *

ARMY-CIVILIAN RELATIONS

A Certain Regiment of the Peking PLA Units Widely Carries Out Support-Government and Cherish-People Activities

- Develop our army's glorious traditions and strengthen unity between the army and government and between armymen and civilians -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 29, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch dated July 28, 1973) On the eve of "August 1," a certain regiment of the PLA Peking units has carried out our army's glorious traditions and widely conducted support-government and cherish-people activities, thereby further strengthening the militant unity between the army and the government, between armymen and civilians.

This regiment separately carried out assignments in six places in three hsien and municipalities. The commanders and fighters cultivated profound revolutionary friendship with the local people. In the past few days, the various companies of the whole regiment universally conducted education in the support-government-and-cherish-people glorious tradition and seriously summed up and examined the support-government and cherish-people situation. Cadres and fighters were also sent deep into factories and communes and brigades in the garrison area to examine the situation of observance of mass discipline by the army and to humbly listen to the criticism voiced.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The PLA must learn from the people of the whole country," this regiment in the support-government and cherish-people campaign adopted the methods of "inviting in" and "going out" in seriously learning from the masses. While conducting education in ideology and political line, the 9th Company brought the cadres and fighters to the Meichiachuang Brigade, an advanced typical example in learning from Tachai in agriculture in the garrison area, to make social investigations. The cadres and old poor peasants of the brigade were invited to recount the history of struggle of this brigade and their deeds concerning the serious implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the wresting of a bumper harvest in agriculture. Everyone received vivid practical education in the line. The League branch of the 7th Company paired with the League branch of the production brigade of the garrison area for helping and learning from each other. The two League branches received League lessons together and studied together Chairman Mao's brilliant work "The Orientation of the Youth Movement" and Chairman Mao's five requirements for successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. They also unfolded revolutionary mass criticism together. The broad masses of young people of the two League branches were enabled to reap a big harvest in the joint study effort.

In the support-government and cherish-people campaign, the regiment also dispatched large numbers of cadres and fighters to the communes and brigades in the garrison area to take up labor and help develop local agricultural production. A torrential rain recently fell in the vicinity of the garrison area of the First Company. Rain water washed away the dams of the

terraced fields in some production teams. The cadres and fighters of the First Company swung into action en bloc. They fought hard day and night together with the commune-member masses to build dams and rush through the transplanting of seedlings, thereby, cutting down the loss to the production teams of the garrison area. In the current flood season, the First Machinegun Company carrying out an assignment by the side of a large reservoir in a certain mountainous area organized an anti-flood group. On its own initiative, the group joined the dam-protection masses in standing on sentry, patrolling and vigilantly guarding the safety of the reservoir. The commanders and fighters of the 3rd Machinegun Company energetically helped a village of the garrison area in unfolding a summer patriotic health movement. They sank over 20 wells for the masses and raised the well platforms. The commune-member masses were also helped to carry out a major cleanup in and outside their homes. The surroundings of the whole village took on a newlook. The automobile company of this regiment also made use of the opportunity of training drivers to help the communes and brigades of the garrison area fetch and transport insecticides, fruits and other supplies, thereby giving energetic aid and support to the place in the development of agricultural production. This was warmly praised by the masses.

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A Certain Unit of Tsinan PLA Units Maintains Fish-and-Water Relations with the Masses of Chiaonan

- A jubilant scene of supporting the army and cherishing the people prevails everywhere on the eve of "August 1" -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 29, 1973)

(NCNA, Tsinan, July 28, 1973) On the eve of the "August 1" Army Day, a jubilant support-army-and-cherish-people scene prevailed everywhere at the outposts of the Yellow Sea. At the old revolutionary base of Chiaonan hsien, Shantung province, the commanders and fighters of a certain unit of the PLA Tsinan Units for days running joined the broad masses of people in holding report meetings, joint celebration meetings and forums in the fields, in villages and at the outposts. Together they recalled the glorious tradition of the openness of the army and the government, the armymen and the civilians in the years of revolutionary wars and freely talked about the current excellent situation at home and abroad and the new achievements of the armymen and civilians fighting in unity. Everywhere was the warm atmosphere of armymen and civilians living in harmony like fish and water.

Early in the morning, in the village of the Wuchiangchuang Brigade, men and women of all ages beat gongs and drums as if on a festive day cheerfully to welcome the arrival of the cadres and fighters of the 8th company of a certain PLA unit. After the cadres and fighters of the 8th company moved into the village, some of them helped the masses by fetching water, sweeping courtyards, cutting hair and treating diseases for them, and some sat on the ground to chat with the commune members to humbly solicit the views of the masses. Seeing that the fraternal soldiers had come to the village in such hot weather to do manual work and solicit mass opinions, the poor and lower-middle peasants were as delighted as when they saw the 8th Route Army in those years.

Seeing that the fighters were in a bath of sweat, poor peasant Aunt Chao was so moved that she ran over to seize the tools from their hands and order them to sit down and cool themselves under the shade. Meanwhile, she brought out her needle and thread and put on a pair of convex glasses to mend the torn clothes for the fighters.

This army unit has forged a profound militant friendship with the people of Chiaonan hsien through guarding and building day and night the coastal defense, standing on sentry, running night schools, studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and criticizing and repudiating the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers together.

In the spring of this year, hearing the army unit was short of non-staple food stuffs, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Lingshanwei commune organized of their own accord a fish-catching team to provide the unit an endless supply of fresh fish.

The army unit also gave the local area energetic help and support. Last year, the army unit helped the communes and brigades to haul water to fight the drought, and also sent a deputy political commissar to lead the

commanders and fighters to pitch camp at the reservoir worksite, they fought fearlessly together with the civilian workers for over seven months to construct big reservoir which turned the dry land within a radius of several tens of li into irrigated field.

One day in the wheat-harvesting season this year, a rain storm was expected, according to the weather forecast. The commanders and fighters immediately rushed over to the wheatfields to join the poor and lower-middle peasants in rush-harvesting the crop to guard against loss. Now, with the "August 1" Army Day fast approaching, the armymen and civilians have further launched activities in learning from and comforting each other. The members of the Party organizations at various levels of this army unit and of the Party committees of Chiaonan hsien and various communes jubilantly get together and freely discussed the profound friendship forged in the struggle for safeguarding and building the coastal defense. They solicited opinions from each other and revised the support-army and cherish-people measures for insuring and more properly strengthening the solidarity of the army and the government, the armymen and the civilians.

A few days ago, the army unit made preparations to associate the commemoration of the "August 1" with a further effort in conducting deep-going education in line. After the Party committees learned of this, they immediately released forces for collecting materials rushing out exhibits. They also sent propaganda teams to the army unit to hold exhibitions for reflecting the tremendous changes in the countryside before and after liberation and work in coordination with the unit in making the education in line even more vigorous and lively.

Communist Party member Hsüeh Chan-jen, militia company commander of the P'ashan Brigade, also personally recounted to the comrades of the secret service and the commune-member masses the deeds of armymen and civilians fighting in unity during the years of revolutionary wars. During the period of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, the masses of the Pashan Brigade carried stretchers, made army shoes, nursed the wounded spied on the enemies and worked actively in cooperation with the 8th Route Army to win victory. During the War of Liberation, the masses of this brigade again organized a combat team to support the front. This team accompanied the armed force units to fight south and north. It made its way Mengliangku and rushed to the Mot'ien Ridge to carry ammunitions and army rations for the armed forces, gave all-out support to the front for victory, and the village became model village in supporting the front in the whole hsien. The Pashan Brigade's deeds of armymen and civilians fighting in unity gave the commanders and fighters of the secret service company and the commune-member masses a profound course of education in revolutionary tradition. Together they studied Chairman Mao's teachings "Heighten vigilance and safeguard the Motherland" and "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and studied the line of unity for victory of the Party's "9th National Congress." They were resolved to carry on and develop more properly the glorious tradition of armymen and civilians fighting in unity and to further build the Motherland's outposts of coastal defense into a strong and indestructible bastion of iron.

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ROLE OF PARTY COMMITTEE

Play the Proper Role of a "Locomotive"

by

the Workers Commentary Group of 422 Cement Works,
T'angshan, Hopei

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 29, 1973)

Spurting big puffs of smoke and screaming shrilly a locomotive is pulling a long train of railroad cars and hurtling tirelessly toward its destination. The very sight of a screaming and onrushing locomotive would fill people with excitement. In front of the locomotive is a search light that helps the driver to see the direction and stay on course. No matter whether it is a pitch-dark night or a foggy day, guided by this search light, the locomotive always darts forward bravely along the track. The steam engine fitted on the locomotive is packed with tremendous traction power. The locomotive depends on the steam engine to pull over 10 or several tens of wagons to run forward.

Recently, Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei posed a question: "Should our Party committees at various levels be locomotives that lead the masses forward, or be passengers pushed on by the masses?"

To this question, every leading comrade should give a correct answer. "A train runs fast through the sheer force of the locomotive at its head." Whether our various tasks are properly or improperly done--the key lies in whether the leading cadres can play the proper role as a "locomotive."

In order to play the proper of a "locomotive," we must first fit our brain with a political "search light" before we can see clearly the direction and keep on course. Just as a train derailed will overturn, so our work deviated from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line will lead the masses astray and cause losses to the revolutionary cause. For our socialist train, Chairman Mao has pointed out to us the direction and road forward. But the capitalist forces and pseudo-Marxist swindlers would devise all ways and means to throw obstacles in our way in an attempt to lead us astray. This calls for us cadres to use the searchlight of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought to illuminate the road forward, so that even in the fog or at crossroads, we also can unswervingly lead the masses to march forward the great goal of communism.

In order to play the proper role of a "locomotive," we also must have a lot of revolutionary drive. Only the exertion of a big effort can bring about a big change. To set the masses to a big effort, the leadership must first combine the determination to exert a big effort with action. "In the masses there is hidden great enthusiasm for socialism." The responsibility of the leadership, like that of a locomotive leading a train of cars along, is to arouse to the full the enthusiasm of the masses for socialism.

In order to play the proper of a "locomotive," the cadres must keep in close touch with the masses and identify themselves with the masses. They also must see clearly that their responsibility is to lead the masses forward. If they lag behind the revolutionary mass campaign and are pushed on by the masses, like the locomotive that has been turned into a "guard" car at the end of the train, their responsibility as the leader is lost.

To be a locomotive or a passenger reflects two different kinds of world outlook. The masses want to exert a big effort, to seek a big change and to take a big stride forward. If the leader embraces the world outlook of a sluggard or a coward and thinks that this is impossible and that also could not be done, the enthusiasm of the masses for socialism will inevitably be dampened. Revolutionary cadres should embrace a proletarian world outlook and work with revolutionary spirit. Only so can they become a "locomotive" that will neither let go of its "coupler" nor relax its hold.

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WAY OF LIFE

Enlightenment from "a Match"

by

Li Ch'ing-ch'eng (李清诚)
a worker of the Peking Electron Tube Works

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 29, 1973)

Young worker Ch'en Tai-shan is bent on becoming a match capable of igniting "an all-consuming socialist fire." This represents a great proletarian ambition of our era.

Of course, the light and heat of a match are weak and short-lived. If what it has kindled are the ashes the light and heat so produced will likewise be of a short duration. But if it kindles an all-consuming fire that can never be extinguished then its light and heat will become part of the fire, and just as a spark that touches off a prairie fire, it will give eternal illumination to the human world.

If the flame of life of an individual is alienated from the masses and the people and linked to the decadent, and dying cause of the exploiting classes, it would have no future and would in the end be nothing more than "something light as a feather." There is no need to mention to those "heroes and manly fellows" who have been nailed by history to the stake of shame. Only by associating himself with the magnificent socialist cause can the light and heat of his life endure. This is the case with all those who sacrificed their lives for the people's cause. Ch'en Tai-shan lived only 20-odd years but the flame of his life will burn forever, he had linked his life completely with the Motherland's great socialist cause. This cause is immortal and so is his life.

Therefore, only those who embrace the communist ideals and are bent on identifying themselves with the proletariat and the laboring masses and dedicating their whole life to the cause of socialist revolution and construction are persons imbued with lofty ideals and great ambitions. Those who are content with their personal tight little world and are devoid of ambition certainly belong to a low class. Nor do we tolerate the ambitions of those who only go after personal fame and gain and are antagonistic to the collective enterprise. Only those who devote themselves heart and soul to the Motherland's socialist cause, think all the time of "what I have done for the Motherland," rise in greater vigor at their posts, study assiduously, try for the best and strive to make greater and more contributions to the Motherland like Ch'en Tai-shan, are noble and great in style and purpose.

To illuminate our work posts with the light of communist ideals and merge the sparks of life into the "all-consuming fire" of the cause of the Motherland's construction--this is the enlightenment provided us by "a match."

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TACH'ING OILFIELD

Engineers at Taching Oilfield Make Contributions to Production

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1973)

engineers and technicians at the institute of designing and research of the famous taching oilfield completed 154 items of designing from january to may this year, twice as many as in the same 1972 period. their designs for oilfield electricity and water supply projects were of the highest standard since the taching oilfield was opened. they made these achievements because of their on-the-spot investigations and close cooperation with the workers.

under the leadership of the institute party committee, the engineers made a good study of chairman mao's "on practice", "on contradiction" and other works and criticized the idealist apriorism pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. they fostered the viewpoint of "practice first", which guided them whenever they made a design. they went to the worksite, joined the workers in productive labour and made investigations at the same time. in this way, they successfully completed both the long-range construction plan and the present programme for readjusting the expansion of the oilfield. working in 12 special groups, they held more than three hundred meetings and made careful investigations into the oil and water wells, pipelines, pumping centres, storage tanks and other installations. they accumulated 500,000 data through repeated experiments and a great deal of first-hand information, which contributed to the successful designing of these big projects. in the same way, they designed a closed oil and gas gathering and transport system that involves new technique and equipment with a high degree of automation.

the engineers and technicians have achieved greater, faster, better and more economical results by following the mass line. every year, they hold one or two big meetings to consult the workers and canvass their opinions on major technical problems. when they were designing a water supply project in february 1972, they accepted the workers opinions for improvement of 15 processes. the work was so well done that it was commended as a model in designing.

engineers and technicians taking part in designing some of the preliminary projects for new oilfields, lived and worked at the worksite, ignoring hardships and fatigue. they finished the designs quickly and successfully.

over the last few years, 28 engineers and technicians of the institute have been admitted into the communist party, and one-fourth of the institute's technical staff have been commended.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Interview with Chinese Steelmaking Scientist

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1973)

"the cultural revolution and the revolution in education have helped me understand how to serve the people", said lin tsung-tsai, professor at the peking iron and steel institute, in an interview with hsinhua. "this is the result of my going among the workers, taking part in physical labour with them and learning from them," he added.

fiftyseven-year-old professor lin is a vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the metallurgy department in the institute. after he graduated from the "northwest china engineering institute" in 1940, he worked at the weiyuan iron plant in szechwan province, the biggest under the kuomintang regime with a 15-cubic metre blast furnace. in 1946, he entered the university of pittsburgh and then in 1949, when china was liberated, he returned home and has since engaged in teaching and research work.

in august 1970, professor lin went to the capital iron and steel company on the outskirts of peking as a member of a team sent by the institute to get first-hand experience in combining teaching, production and scientific research in steelmaking.

at that time the company was using one-hole oxygen lances in the converter process, which resulted in a great deal of splashing and gave an unsatisfactory molten slag reaction. the team played a successful part in experiments in the use of three-hole lances to reduce the splashing effect. their experience in this method was theoretically summed up and it was later popularized at a national converter conference called by the ministry of metallurgy. it was also included in the book, "steelmaking", containing newly-compiled teaching material.

lin tsung-tsai said: "i visited this iron and steel company several times before the cultural revolution, but as an expert. on the last occasion i went there as deputy head of a work team of more than 100 people, organized by the ministry of metallurgy, to experiment with the top-blown oxygen converter process. i was in charge of all the technical work, but i lived in a high-class hostel, aloof from the workers. except for taking part in experiments, i hardly ever entered the workshop, and even when i did, i never wore overalls, and i ordered people about.

"at that time i regarded theory as supreme and practice as elementary, and i thought that since the workers knew only how to operate the machinery, there was nothing i could learn from them."

dealing with the change in his thinking, professor lin said: "during the cultural revolution, in 1969, the capital iron and steel company launched a campaign to make itself self-sufficient in ore by opening up the chienan mining area. till then it depended on ore brought in from many parts of the country. i went along with the teachers and students of our institute to help with the opening up of the mines. i was greatly moved by the revolutionary enthusiasm of the workers.

"the selflessness of the workers influenced me greatly, especially when we later took part in steelmaking in front of the furnace while experimenting on the three-hole lance. the workers raced against time to fulfil the task assigned by the state, defying hardship and fatigue. to reduce loss of time, they very quickly cleared away the splashed slag. it was not the first time i mixed with the workers, but then it was only to collect data for my theses. at that time i thought only of myself, so i never noticed the devotion of the working class. now, standing in their midst, i realised how small i was.

"inspired by the spirit of the workers, i was determined to play my part well in the experiment, although i lacked experience and, what is more, this experiment called for a good deal of knowledge far beyond the sphere of steelmaking, including aerodynamics. since production demanded this experimental work, and the experiment served the workers, i made up my mind to overcome all difficulties."

professor lin added that learning from the workers had enabled him to foster a "practice first" viewpoint and to understand the great truth that "the lowly are most intelligent; the elite are most ignorant." on one occasion when it came to introducing a second charge into the converter, the workers did not do so till after two minutes. he wanted to know why, but he did not open his mouth, for fear that he would be laughed at. but later he recalled chairman mao's words: "knowledge is a matter of science, and no dishonesty or conceit whatsoever is permissible." so he asked an old worker, who told him: "the temperature was not normal. if the second charge were introduced earlier, there would be a great splashing of slag. since the circumstances changed, the method of work had to be changed accordingly."

lin tsung-tsai said: "the revolution in education has also enabled me to distinguish between the two lines in scientific research. formerly, my topics for research were primarily chosen to conform to my speciality. they were not to be interfered with by others and had to be easy to produce results. actually, all this served my pursuit of fame and fortune. i buried myself in the printed material, busily collecting data and writing it up. the final report , therefore,

were generally divorced from reality. but the experiment in the three-hole oxygen lance was carried out under the leadership of a "three-in-one" group, with veteran workers as the main force and including technicians of the plant and teachers from our institute. the masses were mobilized to pool their wisdom in all the processes, beginning with investigations. their experience was drawn upon on an extensive scale. in analysing and solving contradictions, chairman mao's philosophic thinking was applied. we achieved preliminary results in two months.

"now our research topics are both main content of our teaching and key problems in production, and conform to the long-term scientific orientation of our country. for us, scientific research must combine teaching and production", he stressed.

"the older workers have very rich experience", he said, "and we should help them sum it up theoretically. in turn, theory must serve production. therefore, we must first be willing to learn from them, then we will listen patiently as they describe their experience."

in conclusion, professor lin said: "liu shao-chi's revisionist line divorced the intellectuals from reality and from the masses, and this retarded the remoulding of their world outlook. chairman mao's revolutionary line, which leads the intellectuals to integrate with the workers, peasants and soldiers, has enabled me to serve the people with my knowledge. i am determined to remain forever integrated with the working people and contribute my share to the great revolution in education which is still going on."

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

North China Autonomous Region Increases Industrial Output

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Jul. 31, 1973)

total industrial output by china's inner mongolian autonomous region in the first half of this year surpassed the same 1972 period. last year's total industrial output was nearly double the figure for 1965, the year prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution.

output of all the 36 major industrial products listed in the state plan was above the first half-yearly 1972 figure.

big increases were registered particularly in such products for agriculture and livestock breeding as diesel engines, electric-motors, transformers, pumps, well-sinking machinery, chemical fertilizer and insecticides, thanks to the efforts of the workers to carry out the general principle for developing the national economy: "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor". chemical fertilizer increased by 42.8 per cent and insecticides 10.7 per cent over the corresponding 1972 period.

production of cotton yarn, cotton cloth, machine-made paper, soap and leather goods were 14.5 to 34 per cent higher than in the first half of 1972. output of sugar and detergents almost quadrupled.

there were only a few thermal power plants and grain processing mills and a small, poorly-equipped woollen mill throughout this north china autonomous region when it was formed in 1947. it relied on other parts of the country for most of its farm and stockbreeding machinery and daily necessities.

the region now has more than 2,500 big, medium-sized and small enterprises ranging from iron and steel works, coal mines, power plants, chemical works and machinery plants to factories turning out cotton and woolen textiles, chemical fibre, sugar, paper and leather goods. many products are being sold in other parts of china and in foreign countries.

the expansion of local industries has created a contingent of workers of mongolian and other minority nationalities. these workers now number 35 per cent more than in 1965. guided by the line of unity for victory of the ninth party congress, they make joint efforts with han workers and learn from each other so that they can contribute still more to the socialist revolution and construction.

the great proletarian cultural revolution has tremendously raised the workers' political and ideological consciousness. more than 10,000 advanced workers in the region have been admitted into the communist party over the past few years, and a great number of outstanding young workers joined the communist youth league. moreover, 8,000 workers have been promoted to leading posts at various levels.

Northwest China Autonomous Region Develops Industry

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Aug. 2, 1973)

the once very backward ningsia hui autonomous region in northwest china has witnessed a rapid industrial expansion since liberation, and particularly during the great proletarian cultural revolution which began in 1966. its gross industrial output in 1972 was four times that in 1965, or 70 times that in the early post-liberation years.

ningsia had virtually no industry before liberation. over the past two decades and more, it has built more than 720 industrial enterprises, including coal mines, metallurgical, machine-building, power, chemical, instrument and meter plants and textile mills. the mining equipment, heavy machine tools and bearings and other machinery it produces go to many parts of the country. the paili coal mine in ningsia has become an important mining centre in northwest china, producing coking coal, dressed coal and anthracite.

the region's light industry turns out woolen yarn and fabrics, synthetic textiles, canned food, detergent, cigarettes, glassware, ceramics, plastic articles and leather goods. output of the celebrated woolen blankets of traditional designs has increased by a big margin both for domestic and foreign markets.

production of chemical fertilizer, farm machinery and insecticides has at least doubled since the cultural revolution began.

the central and local authorities have allocated 140 per cent more funds for ningsia's industrial expansion during the cultural revolution than in the previous 17 years. many cadres, workers and technicians as well as whole-set equipment were sent in from old industrial bases in east, north and northeast china. as a result, 133 big and medium-sized industrial enterprises were built within a short period.

the region has also put up many small plants in line with the principle of simultaneous development of big, medium-sized and small enterprises. all municipalities and counties in the region have farm machinery plants, and 70 per cent of them have small coal mines and cement works. many also have chemical fertilizer plants.

power transmission lines have been extended to all rural communes in the 11 counties irrigated by the yellow river. an increasing number of communes and production brigades in the mountainous areas have electricity. power-driven threshers, fodder crushers and grain processing machines are in wide use.

the number of workers of hui, mongolian, manchu, tibetan, korean, pai, yi and han nationalities has more than doubled since the cultural revolution began.

over 2,000 workers in the region have been promoted to leading posts at various levels and 2,900 workers have been admitted into the chinese communist party in recent years.

FISHERIES

Yellow Sea "Isle of Clams"

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Aug. 1, 1973)

a bleak five-square-kilometre off-shore island in the yellow sea has been transformed by hard-working commune members into a prosperous shellfish-producing centre.

located about five kilometres from the shore of chuangho county, liaoning province in northeast china, this island known as the "treasure house of clams" is now a shellfish breeding farm of the shihshan people's commune.

the confluence of fresh and sea water around the island, which lies just off the chuangho river estuary, provides an ideal breeding ground for a variety of molluscs and abundant feed. fresh and tinned clams and oysters from this island are popular on the domestic and foreign markets.

in pre-liberation days, the desolate shoals here were all in the hands of fishing despots and the poverty-stricken fishermen could barely eke out a living.

a team was formed by the shihshan commune in 1958 to establish a shellfish farm on the island that has grown rapidly.

the area used for artificial cultivation of shellfish has grown from a fraction of a hectare in 1958 to more than 100 hectares. the present reserves are estimated at well over 10,000 tons of shellfish, twice the amount in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution started, and variety has increased to over a dozen, including different species of clams, oysters and scallops. over the past seven years, the farm has turned over to the state 3,200 tons of shellfish, double the total collected from 1958 to 1965. the farm has also supplied

over 200 tons of clam fry to other coastal areas of the province.

the shellfish cultivators here follow the principle of self-reliance and hard work in improving the facilities of the farm. by turning up mud, spreading sand and removing tidal silt, they renovated a traditional clam bed. the reserves are almost quadruple what they were in 1965. new grounds have been developed.

with the steady extension of the farm, eight motorized junks and five sail boats have been added to take over the bulk of work done formerly by sampans and with shoulder-poles and baskets. a fishing gear repair shop has been set up.

commune members have begun to raise marten, hogs and poultry, making use of the plentiful feed offered by the sea. their marten breeding ground now has 1,200 sables which are valued for their fur. taking up fishing as a sideline industry, the shellfish cultivators have netted 800 tons of fish and prawns over the past years. as a result of the progress, the total income of the shellfish breeding farm last year was treble the peak registered before the cultural revolution.

new houses, offices, games rooms, warehouses, a clinic, a club and a cold storage unit have been built on the island. well over 100,000 trees have been planted, providing shade for the new housing estates.

TRADITIONAL FESTIVALS

Traditional "Nadam" Festival on Inner Mongolian Grasslands

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Aug. 2, 1973)

people of various nationalities in inner mongolia, north china, converged on the centre of the east uchumucin banner to celebrate a good year of livestock at the traditional "nadam" festival recently.

more than 30,000 herdsmen, workers, cadres, students and armymen attended the nine-day festival.

"nadam" is a mongolian word meaning "recreation". the festival is held annually in july when the pastures are at their greenest and the herds at their best.

a meeting to criticize the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers was held during the festival to heighten the political consciousness of the people.

the herdsmen exchanged agricultural and animal products, took part in traditional sports and saw performances of songs and dances and films. more than 1,000 people participated in around a dozen sport events. over 300 herdsmen took part in the horse-racing.

during the festival the party committee and the revolutionary committee of the east uchumucin banner cited a number of advanced units and labour models. the advanced experience of seven production brigades in improving animal breeds, building irrigation works and planting trees was shown in pictures and articles.

the east uchumucin banner is noted for its lush grasslands. but the herdsmen lived in extreme poverty in the old society under the harsh oppression and exploitation of the kuomintang reactionaries and herdowners. livestock raising was limited. in 1949, the year of liberation, there were only 220,000 head of animals throughout the banner.

under the leadership of the communist party, the herdsmen deepened the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. the number of animals came to 1,160,000 in the first half of this year though the area was hit by drought and snowstorms last winter and spring.

to keep up with the rising purchasing power of the herdsmen and other people, state commercial and industrial departments in the banner supplied more than 4,000 kinds of goods during the festival.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception in Algiers

(NCNA-English Algiers, Jul. 31, 1973)

yang chin-ke, military attache of the chinese embassy here, gave a reception this evening to celebrate the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

attending the reception were lt. colonel abdelhamid latreche, secretary general of the ministry of national defence, colonel zerguini mohamed, commander of the third military region, and other high-ranking officers and officials as well as personages from various circles. diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries to algeria and representatives of some national liberation movements here were present on the occasion.

chinese ambassador to algeria lin chung was also present.

the reception was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Chinese Ambassador to Argentina Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1973)

cheng wei-chih, chinese ambassador to argentina, gave a reception in buenos aires yesterday evening on the occasion of the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, according to a report reaching here.

among the more than 400 guests present at the reception were argentine provisional president raul alberto lastiri and his wife, and isabel martinez de peron, wife of the former president general juan peron and first vice-president of the justicialista party.

also present were minister of the interior benito llambi, minister of foreign affairs alberto vignes, minister of finance jose gelbard, minister of culture and education jorge a. taiana, minister of defence angel f. robledo, minister of social welfare jose lopez rega, minister of justice antonio j. benitez and representatives of the commanders-in-chief of the army, navy and air force and the joint staff of the three armed forces as well as ambassadors and military attaches of a number of countries to argentina.

also present at the reception were members of the exhibition group of the chinese economic and trade exhibition in buenos aires.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Chinese Military Attache in Austria Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Vienna, Aug. 1, 1973)

tan chu, military attache of the chinese embassy in austria gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

guests were anton benya, speaker of the austrian national council, gustav weinkopf, head of section 4 in the defence ministry, other high ranking austrian officers and officials as well as diplomatic envoys of some countries.

present also was wang yueh-yi, chinese ambassador to austria.

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the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Pavilion Director to Vienna International Fair Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1973)

yu chi-yuan, director of the chinese pavilion to the 1973 vienna autumn international fair of austria, and others left here for vienna by air today.

seeing them off at the airport were leading members of departments concerned of the china council for the promotion of international trade, including lu feng-chun and cheng hua-min.

also present were a. mobius, charge d'affaires ad interim, and peter jehly, commercial counsellor, of the austrian embassy here.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Chinese Ambassador to Belgium Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1973)

chinese ambassador to belgium li lien-pi gave a reception in brussels last night in celebration of the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, according to a report from brussels.

more than 200 guests attended the reception. among them were: andre kempinaire, secretary of state for foreign trade, lieutenant general brecx, aide de camp of the king and commander of the force of the interior and the first division, general verlooy, the first vice-chief of staff, other high-ranking military officers and government officials.

also present were vice-presidents of the belgium-china association relecom and jean nihon, belgian friends from all circles and representatives of chinese residents in belgium.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries to belgium also attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Military Attache to Britain Gives Reception to Celebrate Army Day

(NCNA-English London, Jul. 31, 1973)

shih hsin-jen, military attache of the chinese embassy here, gave a reception this evening to celebrate the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among more than 200 guests present were antony buck, parliamentary under-secretary of state for the royal navy; peter blaker, parliamentary under-secretary of state for the royal army; anthony kershaw, parliamentary under-secretary of state for the royal air force; james dunnett, permanent under-secretary of state for defence; and other senior military and government officials.

present also at the reception were r. birch, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist), other british friends and diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to britain.

chü chi-yuan, charge d'affaires a.i. of the chinese embassy, also attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Chinese Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception in Sofia

(NCNA-English Sofia, Aug. 1, 1973)

chen chin-yang, military attache of the chinese embassy here, gave a reception yesterday evening to celebrate the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

the reception was attended by l. petrov, vice-minister of foreign affairs, r. nikolov, director of the fifth department of the foreign ministry, and others.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of some countries to bulgaria were also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Military Attache to Burma Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Aug. 2, 1973)

li ching, military attache of the chinese embassy here, gave a reception last night to celebrate the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the over 300 guests attending the reception were general san yu, vice-premier of the government of the union of burma and minister of national defence; brigadier tin u, deputy minister of national defence; other high-ranking military and government officials and noted personages of various circles.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries here and charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy chin chang-ju also attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Chinese Ambassador to Burundi Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1973)

chinese ambassador to burundi chen feng held a reception in bujumbura yesterday celebrating the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, according to a report from that city.

among the more than 200 guests attending the reception were burundi minister of foreign affairs, cooperation and planning artemon simbananiye, chief of the general staff of the armed forces colonel thomas ndabemeye, minister of public works, transport and equipment longin kanuma as well as leaders of mass organizations.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to burundi and representatives of international organizations were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CHAD

Chinese Ambassador to Chad Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1973)

chinese ambassador to chad wang jen-san gave a reception yesterday in celebration of the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, according to a report from fort lamy.

attending the reception were maurice ngangtar, president of the economic and social council of chad; adoum tchere, minister in charge with the organisation of the party; general odingar noe, acting commander-in-chief of the armed forces of chad; other government ministers as well as high-ranking officers and officials.

diplomatic envoys of some countries to chad were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CHILE

Liao Cheng-chih, Yang Chi Meet Chilean Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1973)

liao cheng-chih and yang chi this evening met and feted chilean friendly personage jose venturelli, madame venturelli and their daughter paz venturelli.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including shen chien, li en-chiu, lin ping, ching pu-chun, shao yu, hsiung yu-chen, hu pi-ying, chen ta-yuan, lu shang-ching and yu chang-ching.

Chinese Ambassador to Chile Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Santiago, Aug. 1, 1973)

chinese ambassador to chile hsu chung-fu gave a reception here today to mark the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the more than 200 guests present at the reception were minister of defence clodomiro almeyda; minister of agriculture jaime toha; commander-in-chief of the air force general cesar ruiz danyau; general gustavo alvarez, representative of the commander-in-chief of the army general carlos prats; president of the chile-china cultural association julio benitez; and other high-ranking officials and officers as well as other chilean friends.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CONGO

Chinese Army Day Reception in Brazzaville

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Aug. 2, 1973)

a reception was given here yesterday by yang tse-min, military attache of the chinese embassy here, in celebration of the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the more than 200 guests present at the reception were joachim yhombi-opango, member of the military permanent commission of the central committee of the congolese party of labour and chief of the general staff of the national people's army; denis sassou-nguesso, permanent secretary of the military permanent commission of the central committee of the congolese party of labour and commander of airborne units; raymond ngollo, commander of the armoured corps; and other high-ranking officers and officials.

diplomatic envoys of some countries to the congo and liu ying-hsien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Chinese Army Day Reception in Czechoslovakia

(NCNA-English Prague, Jul. 31, 1973)

the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army was marked at a reception given by ning ching-lien, military attache of the chinese embassy in czechoslovakia, here this evening.

present at the reception were colonel michal choma, director of the international liaison section of the czechoslovak ministry of national defence; and colonel josef toman, commander of the prague garrison.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of some countries in czechoslovakia attended the reception.

present also was li tung-cheng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Chinese Military Attache Holds Army Day Reception in GDR

(NCNA-English Berlin Aug. 2, 1973)

a reception was given here yesterday evening by mao hsien-chi, military attache of the chinese embassy to the german democratic republic, to celebrate the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

present on the occasion were major general arnold, deputy chief of the general staff of the national people's army of the g.d.r., and karlwn responsible member of the far east department of the foreign ministry.

also present were diplomatic envoys and military attaches of some countries to the g.d.r.

peng kuang-wei, chinese ambassador to the g.d.r., was also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND EGYPT

China's Army Day Reception Held in Cairo

(NCNA-English Cairo, Aug. 1, 1973)

a reception was given here today by wang chien, military attache of the chinese embassy here, in celebration of the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among 250 guests attending the reception were lieutenant general saad el husseini el shazli, chief of the general staff of the egyptian armed forces; mohammed riad salama, under-secretary of the ministry of finance, economy and foreign trade; high-ranking officers and personages from various circles.

present also were abu iyad, member of the executive committee of the palestinian national liberation movement; gamal el surany, representative of the palestine liberation organization in egypt; and representatives of african liberation movements.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries in cairo also attended the reception. yu meng-yu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

the receotion proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chinese Ambassador to Ethiopia Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Jul. 31, 1973)

chinese ambassador to ethiopia yu pei-wen gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

attending the reception were andargachew messai and mahteme selassie, crown councillors, lt. general kebede gebre, minister of national defence, lt. general assefa ayana, chief of staff of the ethiopian armed forces, maj. general haile bayikedagan, deputy ground force commander, maj. general tadesse melke, commandant of haile selassie the first military training center, and other high ranking officers and officials as well as personages from all circles.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries to ethiopia and some leading members of international organizations here were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Chinese Ambassador to Finland Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Aug. 1, 1973)

shih tzu-ming, chinese ambassador to finland, held a reception in helsinki this evening to celebrate the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, according to a report from the capital of finland.

the reception was attended by j. virolainen, finnish minister of finance, colonel general k. leinonen, commander-in-chief of the finnish defense forces, and other high ranking officials and officers.

also present were chairman of the finland-china society m. kajantie and diplomatic envoys of many countries.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Military Attache to France Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Paris, Aug. 2, 1973)

fang wen, military attache of the chinese embassy here, gave a reception last night in celebration of the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

some 700 guests attended the reception. among them were french naval chief of staff admiral marc de joybert, major general de l'armee de l'air lieutenant general gustave giraud, vice-chief of staff of the army-major general francois barrillon and other french high-ranking

officers, government officials and friendly personages from all walks of life.

present also were dr. ngo hou, minister of public health, religious and social affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, pridi banomyong, former prime minister of thailand, and diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries to france.

chinese ambassador to france tseng tao also attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Ambassador to Guinea Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Conakry, Aug. 1, 1973)

chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua gave a reception last evening in celebration of the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

some 200 guests were present at the reception including ismael toure, member of the national political bureau of the guinea democratic party and minister in the field of economy and finance; barry alpha oumar, member of the national political bureau of the guinea democratic party and minister in the field of trade; and other senior officials.

diplomatic envoys of some countries to guinea were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Chinese Military Attache to Hungary Holds Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Budapest, Aug. 2, 1973)

a reception was given yesterday evening by su huo-ta, military attache of the chinese embassy here, to celebrate the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

major general imre gabor, first deputy chief of the general staff of the hungarian people's army, attended the reception among others.

also present were diplomatic envoys and military attaches of some countries to hungary.

li tse-wang, chinese ambassador to hungary, was also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND INDIA

Chinese Military Attache to New Delhi Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1973)

chiang hung-chi, military attache of the chinese embassy in new delhi, gave a reception yesterday evening to celebrate the 46th-founding anniversary of the chinese people's liberation army, according to a report from that city.

among the over 200 guests present on the occasion were lieutenant general har prasad, vice-chief of army staff; major general e. dsouzla, general officer commanding of the delhi military area; vice-admiral v.a. kamath, vice-chief of naval staff; friendly indian personages; diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries in new delhi.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND IRAN

Military Attache of Chinese Embassy in Tehran Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Tehran Aug. 1, 1973)

wang shao-wu, military attache of the chinese embassy in tehran, gave a reception today to celebrate the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the some 260 guests attending the reception were general gholam reza azhari, chief of staff of the supreme commander's staff of the armed forces, lieutenant general kerimlu, deputy chief of staff of the supreme commander's staff, lt. general g. baharvand, deputy minister of war, admiral ata'i, commander-in-chief of the navy, and lt. general tadin, chief of staff of the air force.

also attending the reception were president of the iranian senate jaafar sharif-emami and other high officers and officials as well as friends from all circles.

diplomtic envoys of a number of countries here were present on the occasion.

chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Military Attache in Rome Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Rome, Aug. 2, 1973)

military attache hsu chuan-ching of the chinese embassy in rome gave a reception here yesterday evening to celebrate the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

about three hundred guests attended the reception and among them were president of the chamber of deputies alessandro pertini, under secretary of the ministry of foreign trade giulio orlando, secretary general of the ministry of defence lieutenant general andrea cucino, other military officers and government officials and friendly personages from various circles.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of a number of countries to italy were also present.

so also was wang chuan-pin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Paintings and Handicrafts Exhibition Opens in Italy

(NCNA-English Rome, Aug. 1, 1973)

a chinese paintings and handicrafts exhibition sponsored by the municipal government of florence opened at the city's well-known fort of belvedere on july 30.

among the 500 italian friends attending the opening ceremony were alberto del nero, under-secretary of labour, italo de vito, governor of florence province, luciano bausi, mayor of florence, and representatives of the ministry of foreign affairs of italy.

many overseas chinese attended the ceremony and presented baskets of flowers.

shen jou-chien, head of the chinese exhibition group, and wang chuan-pin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, were also present.

the ceremony was presided over by mayor bausi. in their speeches at the ceremony, bausi and shen jou-chien stressed the traditional friendship and long-standing cultural association between the italian and chinese peoples. they believed that the exhibition would certainly enhance the mutual understanding between the two peoples and the exchange of experience in arts. alberto del nero greeted the opening of the exhibition on behalf of the italian government.

on display in the 16 rooms of the ancient fort of belvedere situated on a mountain slope southeast of florence were 76 selected chinese paintings of the tang and subsequent dynasties, mordern chinese paintings and works of the post-liberation years, as well as 330 pieces (or sets) of handicrafts, including sculptures in ivory, wood and stones, and ceramics.

the visitors showed a keen interest in the exhibits. many of them said that these works gave the italian people a better understanding of china's long history and ancient

culture. from the modern works of art one could see the mental outlook of the new masters on chinese soil, they said.

the visitors showed particular interest in two paintings made by the italian painter lang shih-ning (giuseppe castiglione) in china in the ching dynasty, who had integrated chinese style smoothly with western skill. they regarded these paintings as a convincing proof of the traditional friendship between the chinese and italian peoples.

the exhibition will remain open till the end of october.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Ocean Transport Friendship Delegation Leaves Tokyo for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 1, 1973)

the chinese ocean transport friendship delegation with chang kung-chen as head and chiang po as deputy head left here for home today after paying a friendly visit to japan.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were teiji hagiwara, managing director of the japan association for the promotion of international trade, takuma utsunomiya, standing director of the association's kansai branch, and other leading members of the host organizations as well as leading members of japanese shipping, transport and other circles concerned.

during its stay in japan, the delegation visited kagoshima, osaka, nagasaki, nagoya, yokohama and other places where it was warmly received by japanese friends.

on the evening of july 30, the delegation gave a cock-tail party to thank the japan association for the promotion of international trade and japanese friends of various circles for their warm hospitality.

among the over 400 guests present at the reception were torashaburo shintani, japanese transport minister, teiji hagiwara, ichizo kimura, managing director of the association's kansai branch, hong bong su, vice-chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan, and kan wen-fang, chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents. chinese ambassador to japan chen chu was also present.

the cock-tail party was permeated with an atmosphere of warmth and friendship.

Chou En-lai, Kuo Mo-jo and Wang Meng Meet Japan Physical Culture Society Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honourary president of the china-japan friendship association, and wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission, here this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of the japan society for physical culture led by kenzo kohno, vice-president of the society and speaker of the house of councillors of japan.

attending the meeting were the delegation members: vice-president of the society masaji tabata, managing director hanji aoki, directors hidekazu yanagida, katsuji shibata, hisata yamaguchi and taro hiroken; and attaches of the delegation: kenji kimihara; hisao yamamoto, masayasu asai, tetsuo kohno, tamotsu mitsui, kyuhei muraoka and yukio nakagawa, as well as accompanying correspondents.

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa was present.

also present were chao cheng-hung and tung shou-yi, vice-presidents of the all-china sports federation, and chu tse, lin li-yun, wang hsiao-hsien, tsai chi-chou and yang kuang-hui.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friends in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this morning met with all members of the japan-china young students' exchanges delegation of japan with yozo ishikawa as its leader and kazumi otobe its deputy leader. they had a friendly conversation.

sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, was present at the meeting.

the japanese friends will soon leave peking to visit other parts of china before returning home.

Japan Physical Culture Society Delegation Leader Gives Reciprocal Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1973)

kenzo kohno, leader of the delegation of the japan society for physical culture and speaker of the house of councillors of japan, gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were chou chien-jen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and his wife ching pu-chun; chao cheng-hung, li meng-hua, chung shih-tung and tung shou-yi, leading members of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of other departments concerned, including chuang tse-tung, wang hsiao-yun and sun ping-hua, as well as representatives of chinese sportsmen and coaches.

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and his wife, and other embassy officials, and yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and masuzo akatsu, standing director of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), were also present.

all members of the delegation attended the banquet.

at the banquet which was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship, kenzo kohno and chang cheng-hung toasted the daily growth of the friendship between the people and sportsmen and the enhancement of the interchange between the sports circles of the two countries.

Monument Dedicated to Chinese Martyrs Unveiled in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 1, 1973)

a monument dedicated to chinese martyrs who died in japan during the second world war was unveiled on july 30 in tochigi prefecture north of tokyo.

among the over 170 people attending the unveiling ceremony were public figures in tochigi prefecture and hisao kuroda, chairman of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

li lien-ching, counsellor of the chinese embassy in japan, was also present on invitation.

in 1944, the japanese imperialists forcibly took many chinese people to japan to do forced labour. 109 of these chinese were sent to work at a copper mine in ashio, tochigi prefecture, and were soon tortured to death. after the normalization of japan-china relations last year, well-known personages in tochigi prefecture formed a committee to investigate into the matter and published the result in pamphlet form in july this year. then the committee collected funds in the prefecture to build the monument dedicated to the chinese martyrs.

the 10-metre high monument is built on a hill slope in ashio. the foundation of the monument is intaid with 109 pebbles, one for each of the victims. an epitaph explaining the martyrs' death is engraved on another piece of stone at the foot of the hill.

addresses were made by public figures of tochigi prefecture, hisao kuroda and li lien-ching. they pointed out the importance to remember the lesson of the past and pledged to make efforts to promote the friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Delegation to Attend Council Meeting of Sino-Korean Yalu River Hydro-Electric Power Corporation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1973)

the korean delegation to attend the meeting of the council of the sino-korean yalu river hydro-electric power corporation led by ko tae un, vice-minister of power of the democratic people's republic of korea and chairman of the korean side to the council, entrained for home this afternoon after attending the 26th meeting of the council and making a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by tu hsing-yuan, vice-minister of water conservancy and power and chairman of the chinese side to the council, and council members li ping, lu ping and hu yun.

the korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and diplomatic officials of the korean embassy here were also present.

on july 31, the two sides signed a resolution of the 26th meeting of the council of the sino-korean yalu river hydro-electric power corporation.

the korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk gave a banquet here yesterday evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the korean delegation. chinese vice-minister tu hsing-yuan and leading members of departments concerned were present.

PLA Men's Basketball Team Leaves for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1973)

a chinese people's liberation army men's basketball team with yu wen-huai as its leader and chou ching-yi as its deputy leader left peking by train this afternoon for a friendly visit to korea.

it was seen off at the railway station by leading members of departments concerned wang ti-kang, liu yung-shou, chu kai-yin, kuo lei and lu ting, as well as basketball players.

also present was li sang u, deputy military attache of the korean embassy in peking.

Chinese Badminton Team Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 1, 1973)

the chinese badminton team left here for home by train today at the conclusion of a friendly visit to korea.

it was seen off at the railway station by korean leading members of the departments concerned and badminton players. chang shu-yuan, counsellor of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

the chinese players visited the city of wonsan on the eastern coast of the country from july 24 to 28. on july 27, the chinese team played against the korean joint team and won the match by 4 to 1.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, gave a dinner party on july 30 for the visit of the chinese badminton team. present at the party were o hyon ju, chairman of the physical culture and sports guidance committee, and others.

CHINA AND LAOS

China's Army Day Reception in Laos

(NCNA-English Vientiane, Aug. 2, 1973)

chen shu-ling, military attache of the chinese embassy here, held a reception yesterday to mark the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

present on the occasion were premier prince souvanna phouma; tiao somsanith, vice-president of the king's council; ministers pheng phongsavan, ngon sananikone, and sisouk na champassak; lieutenant general bounpone makthipharak, commander-in-chief of the national army; other high-ranking officers and officials and public figures.

present also were phoumi vongvichit, plenipotentiary representative of chairman of the lao patriotic front central committee prince souphanouvong and special adviser to the patriotic forces' delegation to the talks with the vientiane government side, and his wife; phoun sipaseut, head, and other members, of the delegation of the lao patriotic forces; as well as thao soth phetrasy, representative of the lao patriotic front in vientiane.

diplomatic envoys of some countries here were also present.

ling chao-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, also attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Lebanese "Racing-Club" Football Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 2, 1973)

the lebanese "racing-club" football delegation left here for home by air today after a friendly visit to china.

the delegation arrived in shanghai on july 30 after a visit to tsinan of shantung province.

while in shanghai, the lebanese football team had friendly matches with the heilungkiang and shanghai football teams. the guest team and the heilungkiang team

played to a two-all draw while the shanghai team won from the guest team 5:2.

the lebanese delegation was honoured at a banquet given by the shanghai football association and visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and a children's palace. the visitors also attended a theatrical performance and toured the city.

CHINA AND MALI

China's Army Day Reception Held in Bamako

(NCNA-English Bamako, Aug. 1, 1973)

chang yao-hua, military attache of the chinese embassy here, gave a reception last evening to celebrate the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among more than 160 guests present at the reception were sekou sangare, malian minister for supervision of state companies and enterprises; assim diawara, minister of commerce; bougary sangare, chief of staff of the armed forces; and other high-ranking officials and officers as well as diplomatic envoys of a number of countries here.

chinese ambassador to mali meng yueh was also present.

the reception was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Chinese Basketball Team Arrives in Mauritania

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Aug. 1, 1973)

the peking men's basketball team arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to mauritania.

the chinese team was greeted by fall thierno, leading member of the direction of youth and sports of the ministry of secondary education, youth and sports; seye cheikh, president of the arbitrators commission

of the mauritanian national federation of basketball; fall abderrahmane, national basketball coach; and mauritanian men basketballers.

chinese ambassador to mauritania wang peng was also present.

Chinese Ambassador to Mauritania Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Aug. 2, 1973)

chinese ambassador to mauritania wang peng gave a reception last evening to celebrate the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the more than 150 guests present at the reception were abdallahi ould daddah, mauritanian minister of equipment; mohamed lemine ould hamony, state controller; mohamed ould khattry ould segane, president of the mauritania-china friendship association.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries here were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Visitors Leave Peking for Changsha

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1973)

a july visiting group sent by the mexican society for friendship with people's china concluded its tour of peking today and left here by air for a visit to changsha before returning home.

while in peking, the mexican friends were guests of honour at a reception given by the china international travel service and the china-latin america friendship association.

before arriving in peking on july 28, the mexican friends had toured kwangchow, shanghai, nanking and tsinan.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Chinese Ambassador to Mongolia Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Ulan Bator, Aug. 1, 1973)

hsu wen-yi, chinese ambassador to mongolia, gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

present at the reception were colonel pagin, director of the cadre department of the mongolian ministry of national defence, and guests from the army, government departments and cultural and press circles.

diplomatic envoys of some countries to mongolia were also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Military Attache of Chinese Embassy in Kathmandu Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Aug. 1, 1973)

chao kuang-chih, military attache of the chinese embassy here, gave a reception this evening to celebrate the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the 300 nepalese guests were: ratna bahadur bista, chief justice of the supreme court; bedananda jha, chairman of the standing committee of the state council; kirti nidhi bista and tanka prasad acharya, former prime ministers; dambar bahadur basnet, vice-chairman of the national panchayat; general sinha bahadur basnyat, commander-in-chief, and lieutenant general guna shumsher, chief of general staff, of the nepal royal arms.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries and chinese ambassador tsao chih to nepal also attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND NETHERLAND

Chinese Ambassador to Netherlands Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1973)

hao teh-ching, chinese ambassador to the netherlands, gave a reception yesterday in the hague to celebrate the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, according to a report from the city.

among the more than 180 guests were: w.f. de gaay fortman, acting prime minister and minister of the interior, j.a. mommersteeg, state secretary for defence, p.h. kooijmans, state secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs, brig. general c.y. dijkstra, deputy chief of the general staff and deputy commander-in-chief of army, other high ranking officials, foreign diplomatic envoys, and noted figures from the country's different circles.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Chinese Ambassador to Norway Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1973)

chinese ambassador to norway tsao chun-keng gave a reception yesterday in celebration of the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, according to a report from oslo.

among the more than 250 guests present at the reception were norwegian minister of finance jon o. norbum, minister of church and education anton skulberg, minister of municipal and labour affairs johan skipnes, minister of fisheries trygve olsen, former prime minister trygve bratteli, other government officials, representatives from the norwegian army, navy and air force, as well as friendly personalities from all walks of life.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of many countries in oslo were also present at the reception.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception in Rawalpindi

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Jul. 31, 1973)

sun pi-jung, military attache of the chinese embassy in pakistan, gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the more than 300 guests present on the occasion were speaker of the pakistan national assembly chaudhri fazal elahi, chief of army staff general tikka khan, secretary general of the ministry of defence ghias uddin ahmed, and other high ranking officers and officials and well known personages.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries were present.

chinese ambassador chang tung, officials of the chinese embassy and leaders of chinese experts teams working in pakistan were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

New Pakistan Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1973)

mumtaz ahmed alvie, newly-appointed ambassador of the islamic republic of pakistan to china, arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND POLAND

Chinese Army Day Reception in Warsaw

(NCNA-English Warsaw, Jul. 31, 1973)

tieh lei, military attache of the chinese embassy here, gave a reception this evening to mark the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among those present at the reception were lieutenant general jan sliwinski and major general jerzy skalski, deputy chiefs of the general staff of the polish people's army. present also were diplomatic envoys and military attaches of some countries to poland.

liu shu-ching, chinese ambassador to poland, attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Chinese Ambassador to Senegal Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Dakar, Aug. 2, 1973)

chinese ambassador to senegal wang chin-chuan gave a reception here yesterday in celebration of the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the more than 200 guests attending the reception were senegalese minister of state in charge of the armed forces magatte lo, foreign minister assane seck, minister of rural development adrien senghor, chief of staff of the national army colonel idrissa fall, and other high ranking officers and officials.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to senegal were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Chinese Ambassador to Sierra Leone Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Freetown, Aug. 2, 1973)

chinese ambassador to sierra leone chao cheng-yi gave a reception here yesterday evening to celebrate the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the some 200 guests present at the reception were acting vice-president and premier c.a. kamara-taylor, minister of housing and country planning d.f. shears, minister of lands f.b. turay, minister of social welfare a.b.s. janneh, acting minister of external affairs s. magona, deputy speaker a.b.m. jah, other high-ranking officials as well as friendly personages of various circles.

present also were diplomatic envoys of various countries to sierra leone.

the reception was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Chinese Basketball Team Visits Barcelona, Spain

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1973)

the chinese men's basketball team, which arrived in barcelona from madrid on july 29, had a friendly match on july 31 with the spanish national runner-up team -- the barcelona youth basketball team, according to a report from madrid.

two deputy mayors and other leading personages of the city saw the match, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere and ended 79:68 in favour of the guest team.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Ambassador to Sri Lanka Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Colombo, Aug. 1, 1973)

huang ming-ta, chinese ambassador to sri lanka, gave a reception here yesterday evening in celebration of the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the 300 guests present at the reception were acting prime minister maithripala senanayake, government ministers, army chief of staff brigadier general jayaweera, commander of the navy commodore gunesekera, commander of the air force air commodore mendis.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries to sri lanka were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Military Attache in Sweden Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Jul. 31, 1973)

wang yung-cheng, military attache of the chinese embassy in sweden, gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

the reception was attended by ingemund bengtsson, swedish minister of agriculture, lt. general c. almgren, commander of the army, and other senior government officials and officers.

also present were jan myrdal, honorary chairman, and christer leopold, chairman, of the swedish-chinese friendship association, roland pettersson, secretary of the central committee of the communist party of sweden, as well as diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to sweden.

chinese ambassador to sweden wang lu-ming was present on the occasion.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception in Berne

(NCNA-English Berne, Jul. 31, 1973)

wang feng-lin, military attache of the chinese embassy in switzerland, gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the more than 300 guests present were hermann wanner, director of the central office of defence of switzerland, kaspar haug, acting director of the federal military administration, other high ranking officials and officers and personages from various circles, as well as diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to switzerland.

chen chih-fang, chinese ambassador to switzerland, was also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Swiss Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1, 1973)

albert-louis natural, swiss ambassador to china, and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon to mark the national day of the swiss confederation.

present at the reception were chinese minister of public health liu hsiang-ping, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign trade chen shu-fu, and leading members of chinese departments concerned ma jen-hui, chang wen-chin, ko po-nien and liu ching-tang.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND SYRIA

China's Army Day Reception Held in Syria

(NCNA-English Damascus, Aug. 1, 1973)

a reception was given here yesterday by yu kang, military attache of the chinese embassy here, in celebration of the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among 340 guests attending the reception were major general mustafa tlass, vice-commander-in-chief of the syrian armed forces and defence minister; major general youssef shakour, chief, and major general abdul razaq dardari, deputy chief, of the general staff of the armed forces; and other high-ranking officials and officers and prominent figures of various media.

also present were diplomatic envoys and military attaches to syria and responsible members of the palestinian resistance movement and palestinian mass organisations.

chinese ambassador to syria chin chia-lin attended the reception which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Aug. 1, 1973)

chinese ambassador li yao-wen gave a reception here this evening to mark the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the more than 360 guests present were tanzanian minister for defence and national service edward m. sokoine, minister for communications and works job m. lusinde, minister for agriculture joseph mungai, minister for information and broadcasting daudi mwakawago, and other senior officials and officers.

diplomatic envoys from a number of countries and representatives of some african liberation movements in tanzania as well as shirley graham dubois, wife of the late noted afro-american scholar dr. dubois, who is now visiting tanzania, were also present.

a photo exhibition, "celebrate the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army", was held at the reception.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

chinese consul in zanzibar chen chiang gave a reception in zanzibar on the evening of july 31 to mark the chinese army day.

among the 200 guests present at the reception were yussuf himidi maftah, member of the zanzibar revolutionary council (zrc) and commander of the tanzanian people's defence forces in zanzibar, and seif bakari omar, member of zrc and political commissar of the tanzanian people's defence forces.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Chinese Ambassador to Tunisia Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1973)

chinese ambassador to tunisia hou yeh-feng gave a reception in tunis on the evening of july 31 to mark the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, according to a report from the tunisian capital.

among the more than one hundred guests present were tunisian minister of public health mohamed mzali, army chief of staff lieutenant-general habib soussi, secretary-general of the foreign ministry mahmoud mestiri, other senior officials and officers and friends from various circles.

also present were diplomatic envoys and military attaches of a number of countries accredited to tunisia.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Chinese Ambassador to Uganda Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Aug. 2, 1973)

chinese ambassador to uganda ko pu-hai gave a reception in kampala yesterday celebrating the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, according to a report from kampala.

among more than 250 guests present at the reception were chief of staff of the ugandan armed forces charlies arube, minister without portfolio colonel moses ali, acting minister of defence lieutenant colonel mondo and other officers and officials.

diplomatic envoys of some countries to uganda were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND US

Chairman Mao Meets Chinese-American Doctors Chen Pien Li and Han Chih Tang

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1973)

chairman mao tsetung, the leader of the chinese people, met with chinese-american doctors chen pien li and his wife han chih tang at chungnanhai this afternoon.

professor chen pien li is an old friend of chairman mao's. they met over 50 years ago in changsha, hunan.

chairman mao gave him and his wife a most cordial reception in his study. they had a conversation for more than one hour and were photographed together.

wang hai-jung and tang wen-sheng were present at the meeting.

earlier, premier chou en-lai met with prof. chen pien li and his wife han chih tang on july 29.

CHINA AND USSR

Chinese Army Day Reception in Soviet Union

(NCNA-English Moscow, Jul. 31, 1973)

the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army was marked at a reception given by ting shan, military attache of the chinese embassy, here this evening.

present at the reception were lieutenant general gennady seredin, deputy chief of the general political department of the soviet army; and colonel general of the soviet air force i.n. kozhedyb.

present also were diplomatic envoys and military attaches of some countries to the soviet union.

liu hsin-chuan, chinese ambassador to the soviet union, and chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade and leader of the chinese government trade delegation, attended the reception.

Sino-Soviet Agreement on Goods Exchange and Payments for 1973 Signed in Moscow

(NCNA-English Moscow, Aug. 1, 1973)

the 1973 agreement on goods exchange and payments between the governments of the people's republic of china and the union of the soviet socialist republics was signed here today.

the signing ceremony was attended by v.n. novikov, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the soviet union.

the agreement was signed by chai shu-fan, leader of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and i.t. grishin, leader of the soviet government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, on behalf of their governments.

attending the ceremony on the chinese side were: liu hsin-chuan, chinese ambassador to the soviet union, lao lu, deputy leader of the chinese government trade delegation, and sang chih-hsing, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in moscow; and on the soviet side were n.s. patolichev, minister of foreign trade, m.a. kiselyov, deputy leader of the soviet government trade delegation, and i.a. rogachov, deputy director of the first far east department of the soviet foreign ministry.

v.n. novikov and petolichev met with leader chai shu-fan and deputy leader kao lu respectively before the signing of the agreement.

i.t. grishin gave a dinner in honour of the chinese government trade delegation after the ceremony.

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

China's Army Day Marked in Aden

(NCNA-English Aden Aug. 1, 1973)

the defence ministry of the people's democratic republic of yemen (p.d.r.y.) sponsored a meeting last evening in celebration of the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army (p.l.a.).

the meeting was attended by lt.-col. ali ahmed nasser antar, deputy minister of defence and commander of the army, instructors and cadets of the military academy and school as well as nearly 1,000 officers and men of the democratic yemeni armed forces.

chinese ambassador to the p.d.r.y. tsui chien was present.

mohammed hussein mohammed, representative of the political department of the defence ministry, spoke at the meeting. he greeted the 46th anniversary of the p.l.a. founding in the name of the p.d.r.y. army and wished the constant development and consolidation of the friendly relations between the two armies.

sun jen-lun, military attache of the chinese embassy here, in his speech gave a brief account of the brilliant course traversed by the p.l.a. under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line in the past 46 years. he praised the constant growth of the friendly relations between the chinese and democratic yemeni peoples and armies in their common struggle against imperialism and on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence

the meeting proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

China's Army Day Reception Held in Aden

(NCNA-English Aden, Aug. 2, 1973)

sun jen-lun, military attache of the chinese embassy here, gave a reception yesterday evening in celebration of the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the 127 guests present at the reception were saleh musleh, acting interior minister of the democratic yemen; ali ahmed nasser antar, deputy defence minister and commander of the army; other high-ranking officers and officials and diplomatic envoys of a number of countries here.

chinese ambassador tsui chien was also present.

the reception was permeated with warmth and friendship.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

China's Army Day Reception in Sanaa

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Aug. 2, 1973)

chinese ambassador to the yemen arab republic chang tsan-ming gave a reception last evening in celebration of the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the 180 guests present at the reception were abdulla ben hussein al ahmar, president of the consultative assembly; colonel mohammed al-eriani, commander-in-chief of the armed forces; abdel salam sabrah, adviser to the republican council; ahmed jabir afif, minister of education; lieutenant-colonel hussein al faqih, deputy chief of the general staff of the armed forces; other ministers and government officials as well as friendly personages of various circles.

diplomatic envoys of some countries here were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Army Day Reception in Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Jul. 31, 1973)

the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army was marked at a reception given by yuan yun-tou, military attache of the chinese embassy in yugoslavia, here today.

present at the reception were colonel general petar matic, assistant federal state secretary for national defence; lieutenant general dane petkovski, assistant federal state secretary for national defence and director of the general political department of the yugoslav people's army; and lieutenant general janko sekirnik, deputy chief of the general staff of the yugoslav people's army; and other high-ranking generals.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of some countries to yugoslavia were present.

wang chin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, and other chinese diplomats attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Aug. 1, 1973)

chinese ambassador to zambia li chiang-fen held a reception here yesterday evening to celebrate the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among over 200 guests were minister of state of the ministry of foreign affairs timothy kankasa, minister of state of the ministry of labour and social services s. sikombe and other government officials.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to zambia and representatives of african freedom fighters here were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

August 14, 1973 No. 5435

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* NATIONAL *
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LATE MARRIAGE AND BIRTH CONTROL

Effectively Strengthen the Party's Leadership Over the Family Planning Work

by

the Party committee of T'aihu fishery commune on the outskirts of Wuhsi municipality, Kiangsu

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 30, 1973)

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, our Party committee of T'aihu fishery commune in Wuhsi municipality practically strengthened the Party's leadership over family planning work in accordance with Chairman Mao's brilliant instruction that mankind has to control itself and to multiply in a planned way. As a result, family planning work in the whole commune took on a new outlook. Great headway was made also in revolution and production. A bumper harvest was reaped in fishery in the past few years running. The catch in 1972 topped that in 1971 by 23.2 percent, and per-mow grain yield in 1972 surpassed that in 1971 by 14.2 percent. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle fishermen joyously declared: "Family planning is fine indeed. Men and women are strong and high in fighting spirits. Revolution and production both leap forward solely because of Chairman Mao's good leadership."

The key to strengthening leadership over the family planning work lies in the full understanding of the important meaning of such work. At the beginning, some of our comrades held that "revolution and production were hard tasks whereas the family planning work was a soft task, and it would be all right as long as the women cadres and the health departments grasped such work." This kind of thinking had all along hindered the progress of the family planning work in our commune.

To enhance the understanding of all comrades, we organized the members of our Party committee to study further the series of Chairman Mao's important directives on family planning work, to roundly criticize the reactionary fallacies spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in undermining the family planning work, and to reckon two sets of accounts in the light of reality:

First, the accounts of revolution and production. The No. 2 production team of the agricultural brigade has done a good job in family planning work. Its 21 women commune members are full of vigor and vitality because they have few children and less house work to do. "They are capable of fishing on board boats, doing farm work in the fields, and going to the fore in meetings and study." They fight shoulder to shoulder with the male commune members. As a result, various branches of work in this production team are carried out vigorously. Whereas, in some production teams which have done a poor job in family planning, the women commune members "cannot concentrate themselves on productive work, lag behind in study" and cannot fully display their enthusiasm because they have too many children to look after and have much house work to do. This impedes revolution and production.

The second set of account concerns improving the living standards of the commune members. As a result of the development of production, the total allocation for the commune members of the whole commune in 1969 topped that in 1965 by 17.9 percent, and the commune members' living standard was raised. But despite their greater income, some families still could not improve their livelihood quickly because they had given birth to children too frequently and to too many children.

After studying and summing up things, we deeply understood that: Practice of family planning is beneficial to the state, the collective and the individual. This is not a question concerning the individual families alone but a question bearing on socialist revolution and construction. Family planning work is by no means a soft task. It is a political task which must be grasped without fail.

With thinking raised to a higher level, we grasped the family planning work as a matter of major importance and put it on the agenda of daily tasks for the Party committee. The leaders of the Party committee always bore in mind the question of family planning. When planning for work and production, they took the target of family planning into consideration. When examining work, they added the contents of family planning. A deputy secretary of the Party committee took command of family planning work and a committee member took concrete charge of such work. From the commune to the production teams, organizations for leading the family planning work were set up, so that there were people at all levels to grasp such work and there were also people in all production teams to supervise such work. In this way, family planning was carried through even at the basic level and was underway unswervingly throughout the year.

In order to carry out family planning work properly, should we rely on meticulous ideological work or merely on administrative orders? Our Party committee was also at loggerheads over this question. In the course of arousing

the men and women commune members who had reproductive power to adopt essential measures for practicing family planning, some commune members often showed twists and turns in their thinking. They arrived at a right perception of things on a public occasion but became muddle-headed again when they returned home. They arrived at a right perception of things for some time but were muddle-headed again some time later. In this situation, some of our comrades were impatient. They held that family planning work "could not be carried out properly and would produce slow results if ideological work was relied upon, and it would be better to lay down a few hard and fast regulations, so that time could be saved and quick results produced."

In order to achieve unified thinking, we organized all to review Chairman Mao's great teaching "We must work meticulously." They came to realize that: To encourage late marriage and family planning is a deep-going ideological revolution to break with the old, establish the new and change the outdated habits and customs. It is a matter for every household and concerning every individual. To achieve victory in such work, we must carry out ideological and political work penetratingly and carefully and rely on the consciousness of the broad masses.

We also understood clearly that family planning work fundamentally represents the interests of the masses and reflects the wishes and demands of the broad masses. As long as ideological work is carried out really to the point, the masses will be willing to accept family plannnng and family planning work will be carried out with double the results by half the efforts.

With thinking unified, we took practical measures to strengthen leadership over the work of ideological education, employed all possible means to vigorously propagandize the important meaning of family planning, and carried out the "three-breaking-down and three-establishing" activities, namely: First, break down the outdated idea of "attaching greater importance to sons than daughters and having both sons and daughters" and establish the new idea that "times have changed, and today men and women are equal." Second, break down the old concept that "one will have more support and help if one has more sons and daughters" and establish the new idea that "fewer children means better upbringing, and one should rely on the socialist collective economy." Third, break down the old concept that "giving birth to and fostering sons and daughters is a private matter of minor importance" and establish the new idea that "family planning is something of major importance to socialist revolution and construction."

Our commune has a health center with four medical workers. Its three brigades have four barefoot doctors, and each of the 22 production team is manned with a health worker who is not detached from production.

In doing the family planning work, our commune Party committee paid attention to bringing these medical workers into play. At first, some of the committee members held that "the work should be to prevent and treat diseases, and family planning work would be an extra burden for them." In light of such thought, we organized them to study Chairman Mao's teachings on the family planning work, told them the duties of the medical workers in properly carrying out family planning work, and organized them to go deep into the basic level to investigate

and study things, thereby deepening their class affection for the poor and lower-middle fishermen. Many medical workers said: "Family planning work is a matter of importance for which Chairman Mao shows concern. It is an urgent demand of the poor and lower-middle fishermen. Doing a good job in such work is an unshirkable duty for the medical workers."

At ordinary times, when we arranged and checked work, we arranged and checked family planning work for them, and promptly cited the good personages and good deeds among them, so that this contingent of health workers could become an important force in doing a good job in family planning work and fully play its active role. Many medical workers constantly adopted various means to publicize to the masses the great significance of family planning and the scientific knowledge of hygiene. They explained the principle of contraception and birth control with lantern slides.

Niu Hsiao-mei, a poor fisherwoman of Paitu production team of our commune, wanted to practice birth control. But, she had worries about the surgical operation. Chu Liang-fen, a doctor of the commune's health center, went to her home to explain things time and again. The doctor assured her that this surgical operation wouldn't affect her physical health, labor and production, and talked about her own conditions after receiving a sterilization operation. This helped Niu dispel her worries and receive the sterilization operation happily.

The medical workers also cooperated with the women cadres in making an investigation of family planning and gave the leaders at all levels good advice on ideological work. They paid visits to the commune members who practiced contraception or had been sterilized, showed concern for their physical health, promptly looked into their ideological conditions and helped them solve some concrete difficulties.

After a few years of efforts, the new practice of late marriage and birth control has taken shape throughout the commune at present. Of the 383 couples in the whole commune who have reproductive power, 345 have practiced family planning. Over 95 percent of the unmarried young people have planned for late marriage. It is estimated that this year's birth rate may drop to ten per thousand or lower.

* * *

Practice Late Marriage for the Revolutionary Cause

by

Ch'ien Shih-lung (钱士龙), deputy secretary of the CYL branch and deputy commander of the militia battalion of the No. 16 brigade of Chüehchiao commune in Jutung hsien, Kiangsu

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 30, 1973)

I am 25 this year. I was engaged to a girl in our village in 1968. The next year, my parents urged me to get married. They also had built for me a new house, bought some furniture and chosen the date for my wedding. "Everything was ready" then.

At that moment, the Party branch of the brigade called upon the young people to practice late marriage. I got together with some young people to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's teaching "The young people should attach primary importance to their firm and correct political orientation." I decided to postpone my marriage and to devote my energies to the cause of socialist revolution and construction.

However, my mother was unable to arrive at a right perception of things. She said that I was her youngest son and the only one of her sons who stayed beside her, that my getting married early would undo one of the knots in her mind, and that our family being well-off, she would be happier with a few more children in the family. She also said that my nephews and nieces were already in their twenties and that "the younger ones could hardly get married if the older ones are still unmarried."

I felt that my mother's thinking was incorrect. Therefore, I got together with her to recall the sufferings in the old society and to think about the happy life in the new society. I also helped her understand that our family could not survive if there had not been the correct leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao and, therefore, when the Party called on the young people to get married late, the sons and daughters of the poor and lower-middle peasants must firmly respond to this call. I recalled together with my mother the conditions of my eldest sister-in-law who got married early, had many children, had much house work to do, had poor physical health and, therefore, was hindered from study and participation in collective productive labor.

Eventually, my mother arrived at a right perception of things, and she agreed to the postponement of my wedding. At youth meetings, militia meetings or women's meetings, she talked about the course of her ideological change and encouraged the young people to practice late marriage. All praised her for replacing her old ideas with new ones.

With the support from my parents, I became more determined in practicing late marriage for the revolutionary cause. I actively led 74 unmarried young people in the whole brigade to put their plans for late marriage into

effect. In the past four or five years, they perseveringly adhered to their plans in handling their marriage affairs.

Practicing late marriage, I could devote more energies to the revolutionary cause. I was responsible for militia work. In the past few years, brought up and trained by the militia department at a higher level, I mastered the basic knowledge of militia reconnaissance and initially learned the basic motions for capturing an enemy. When the hsien leadership organized militia training, I was asked to coach this aspect of work. Because I was free from the burden of house work, I could spare more time to read and study. In the past few years, I read through the four volumes of Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, The Communist Manifesto and The State and Revolution and also selected for reading some chapters and paragraphs in Anti-Dühring. This gave me great help in raising my ideological level.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The young people are the most active and vital force in society." In our brigade, the 74 unmarried young people are distributed in four production teams. They are a fresh force in agriculture. Our brigade formerly had poor production conditions. Before the great cultural revolution, it had only 36 mow of irrigated land. In the past few years, the young people got together with the commune members to carry out farmland capital construction. They filled in the gullies and ditches and leveled 600 mow of farmland, equivalent to 80 percent of the total acreage of arable land in the brigade. They opened up seven new water courses and built canals and pumping stations, thereby materializing automation in drainage and irrigation. The tremendous change in production conditions brought about a big increase in agricultural output. Last year, despite the attacks by various kinds of natural disasters, the whole brigade reaped a good harvest of more than 1,200 catties of grain per mow and close to 100 catties of ginned cotton per mow.

Last year, after a bumper harvest was reaped, my parents again made arrangements for my wedding. I asked my fiancee to join me in conducting ideological work for the old folks, and we told them our wish and ideal. My parents agreed to postpone our wedding to this year. Now, after a discussion, I and my fiancee are determined to make greater contributions toward carrying out Chairman Mao's directive, "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony," safeguarding the coastal defense of the motherland and vigorously and quickly improving agricultural production, and to postpone our wedding for another period of time.

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PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

"Ever Victorious Company" of the PLA Foochow Units Develops the PLA's Revolutionary Spirit, Perseveres in Rigorous Training of Combat Skills

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 30, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Foochow dated July 29, 1973) The commanders and fighters of the "Ever Victorious Company" (常胜连) of a certain unit of the People's Liberation Army stationed on the Fukien Front inherit and carry forward our Army's revolutionary spirit of ever marching forward and perseveringly carry out rigorous training of combat skills in defense of the coasts of the motherland. They have won good results in political and ideological work and in training of military skills. Since the beginning of this year, they have held at different times three tests in ball firing, each time scoring outstanding results.

This company is a heroic company with glorious revolutionary traditions. In the war to defend the Chiaotung area in 1947, it joined in dozens of battles, winning each battle. A few combat heroes emerged from it. It was named the "Ever Victorious Company" by the higher level. Since the initiation of the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, this company constantly carries out activities in "talking about the line, recounting traditions and learning from heroes" in the light of its actual conditions, thereby greatly arousing the enthusiasm of its cadres and fighters for military training.

The 6th squad is a pioneering squad of this company in anti-aircraft and anti-tank training. In order to have a better grasp of the tactics of arresting a target in the air and wiping out the enemy tanks, the fighters of the whole squad fought bravely in the gully day and night. They still persevered in training even though their skin was scratched and torn and their legs got hurt after falling to the ground. Within a very short period of time, they skillfully mastered the anti-aircraft and anti-tank tactics and techniques under different conditions, thereby furnishing the whole company with experience in military training.

Kuo T'uan-tien, a new fighter who joined the army this year, is bent on quickly mastering the skills of shooting under various complicated conditions. On a sunny day, he practices shooting by facing the bright sunlight. On a rainy day, he crawls on muddy ground and carries out practice. At night, he practices aiming by taking the lamp as a target. Now, a thick layer of hard calluses has formed on each of his elbows. His shooting techniques improve very quickly. He has become an outstanding shooter in the company. In three tests, he scored the good result of hitting all targets.

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"Red-Heart and Tiger's-Gall Reconnaissance Company" of the PLA Chengtu Units Develops the PLA's Revolutionary Spirit, Perseveres in Rigorous Training of Combat Skills

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 30, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Chengtu dated July 29, 1973) The "Red-Heart and Tiger's-Gall Reconnaissance Company" (红心虎胆侦察连) of a certain unit of the PLA Chengtu Units conscientiously carries out mass activities in military training. By way of conducting rigorous training and setting exacting requirements, it has incessantly improved its skills in reconnaissance. Since the beginning of this year, it has conducted training in such items as shooting, grenade-throwing, capture of enemy, tactics, and swimming in full equipment, scoring rather good results in each item.

This company won the collective meritorious service award, first grade, and gloriously won the title of "Red-Heart and Tiger's-Gall Reconnaissance Company" during the Resist-US and Aid-Korea War. The 2nd platoon of this company is the "Ingenious and Brave Reconnaissance Platoon" (智勇侦察排), and the 1st squad of this platoon is the "Heroic Squad in the Ambush at Huitao" (灰岛伏击英雄班). In carrying out military training, this company often cites its history and the examples of its heroes in combat to conduct company-wide education in the glorious revolutionary traditions.

It once invited its former commander Chang Ti-hua to give the whole company an account of how the older generation of this company grabbed the "tongue," stormed into the enemy's lair, ingeniously and bravely intruded into the enemy's heartland and accomplished their reconnaissance assignment with outstanding results during the Resist-US and Aid-Korea War. It also invited Liu Chien-p'ing, a veteran scout who personally grabbed the "tongue" and won an award for meritorious service in battle, to the company to lead the fighters to demonstrate how he and other scouts formerly slipped through the enemy's outposts, carried out reconnaissance in the enemy's rear and destroyed the enemy's command post, and to give concrete teaching, help and leadership.

Bearing in mind the examples of real combat, the cadres and the fighters repeatedly study Chairman Mao's military thinking. They understand more deeply that in order to accomplish their fighting tasks with outstanding results, a scout not only must have a red heart which is devoted to the Party and the people but also must skillfully master the tactics and techniques. For this reason, they have further enhanced their consciousness in military training.

The cadres of this company go to the fore to undergo rigorous training everywhere throughout the course of military training. Company commander Yang Chi-jih and political officer Yang Hsueh-k'uei unite closely together, actively cooperate with each other and work together to grasp training. In the course of a march, the two of them march in full equipment at the head of the contingent. When practicing swimming in full equipment, they take their guns and swim in the fore. In practicing reconnaissance tactics, they crawl and wallow on the ground together with the fighters.

Some time ago, the company commander was away on official business. Yang Hsueh-k'uei had to work as the political officer and as the company commander. He led the fighters to carry out rigorous training in the skills of climbing up a steep cliff. It was very hot at that time. The rocky cliff was scorching, and the fighters perspired profusely, but he took the lead in climbing up the cliff. He told them the essential points of mountain climbing and, meanwhile, gave a demonstration. When the fighters had mastered the essential points of mountain climbing in daytime, he again led the fighters to practice mountain climbing at night, thereby helping the cadres and the fighters further improve their techniques in mountain climbing.

The cadres take the lead while the fighters follow closely. They take the Omei Mountains, the Erhlang Mountains and the Minchiang River as their drill grounds. No matter how hot it may be in daytime and how dark it is at night, all of them, scouts, cooks, signalmen and orderlies alike, show not even the slightest fear and perseveringly carry out training under difficult conditions and in accordance with the exacting requirements. They learn diligently and carry out rigorous training.

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"Anch'iu Company" of the PLA Tsinan Units Develops the PLA's Revolutionary Spirit, Perseveres in Rigorous Training of Combat Skills

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 30, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Tsinan dated July 29, 1973) The commanders and fighters of the "Anch'iu Company" (安丘连) of a certain unit of the Tsinan Units of the People's Liberation Army perseveringly proceed from the needs of real combat to carry out night training in a down-to-earth manner, thereby further developing our Army's traditional tactics of close-quarter combat and night combat.

The "Anch'iu Company" is a heroic company known for its competence in night combat. In the battle to take the city of Anch'iu in the night on November 5, 1946, this company was charged with the task of launching the main attack on the northern gate of the city. Taking advantage of the favorable conditions of the night, its fighters came close to the enemy by surprise, organized a number of demolitions in succession, and destroyed the enemy's bridgehead and the city gate at one stroke, thereby creating conditions for winning the whole battle. This company gloriously won the honorable title of the "Anch'iu Company."

To take over from the older generation and to pass on the traditional tactics of night combat, this company takes night training as an important content of military training. It constantly organizes its cadres and fighters to study Chairman Mao's teachings on close-quarter combat and night combat, to repeatedly discuss the important role and meaning of night combat and, in the light of the concrete courses of training, to sum up and exchange experience in night training. Understanding clearly the importance of night training, the cadres and the fighters carry out military training with ever greater enthusiasm.

Night training has to be carried out under trying conditions and involves greater hardships. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of working hard and enduring great hardships, the cadres and the fighters of "Anch'iu Company" carry out training arduously and work vigorously to overcome the technical difficulties one after another.

Fighter Ch'en Fu-ta had learned to use a submachine gun only recently when the company started training in night firing. In order to master quickly the techniques of night firing, he learned humbly from some veteran fighters the essential points of operating a gun and the experience in arresting a target at night. He got up early in the morning and went to bed late at night, seizing every minute to carry out practice rigorously. Despite the intense heat of the sun at noon in summer, he crawled on sandy land to practice the fundamental motions of firing. Taking no heed of the sting of mosquitoes and insects at night, he perseveringly lay prone beside a pit to probe the essential points of night firing. As a result of diligent study and rigorous training, he scored excellent results in a number of ball firing at night.

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AIR FORCE

Mighty Eagles on Water

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 31, 1973)

On the vast Yellow Sea, fighting eagles are seen gliding away and taking off. Like galloping horses, they tread on the countless white waves, sending up rows of silvery foams of tens of meters long. In a twinkle, they jump up into the air and fly away.

Here, a hydroplane squadron of a certain unit of the Navy is intensively carrying out flight training.

Throughout the past ten years and more, the young fighters of this hydroplane squadron have been vigilantly defending the vast territorial waters and airs of the motherland day and night and have accomplished one after another and with outstanding results the tasks of salvage and rescue at sea and of aiding socialist construction.

Through Clouds and Mist in Search for Lost Fishing Boats

On one occasion a typhoon suddenly sprang up at sea. Many fishing boats which were then fishing at sea could not enter port and take shelter in time and were caught in the typhoon. Their whereabouts were unknown. The higher level ordered the hydroplane squadron to set out immediately to help in making clear the conditions and to make rescue.

As the typhoon had just swept past, the floating airdrome was buffeted by strong winds and high waves, and the meteorological conditions were very poor. This was the first time ever for this squadron to fly in such a situation. Deputy squadron leader Hsin Ch'i-hsüan steered a hydroplane. As soon as it came out to the rough sea, it was tossed up to a few meters high by the waves. In this situation, a moment's carelessness in manipulating the plane would result in danger. To locate the fishermen brothers as quickly as possible, he and other comrades of the engineering crew had to disregard their own safety. They plucked up their spirit and manipulated the plane carefully. The plane broke through rows of huge waves and soared into the skies.

Hsin Ch'i-hsüan steered the plane in a spiral above the sea to conduct the search. After more than four hours of search, he spotted the location of the first and second fishing fleets which had been dispersed. But, some fishing boats were still out of sight. The next day, three planes were dispatched to continue the search. As soon as Ch'en Kuang-li took off in a plane, he flew into dark clouds. Hit by the strong winds and a thick shower of hailstones the size of beans, the plane shuddered violently in a strong air current. According to rule, it is entirely permissible for an airplane in this situation to request return flight. But, in order to deliver the fishermen brothers from danger as quickly as possible, he bravely and doggedly fought against the strong winds and the hailstones. Eventually, he broke through the clouds and advanced in victory.

The fighting eagles circled in the air over the vast sea. A thick fog was blown toward them, and everything became obscure on the sea. To insure the success of their search, they decided to fly at a very low altitude. They reduced their altitude of flying to 100 meters, 70 meters, 50 meters. Finally, they flew almost on top of the waves. After five hours' search, they located the last fleet of fishing boats which had been dispersed by the typhoon. They immediately reported their location to the relevant department. Very quickly, the fishing boats in distress were brought back.

Drawing Sea Charts with the Morning Sun in Mind

The hydroplane squadron was charged with a new task: to draw sea charts for the local organizations. The area of sea designated for survey charting was studded with countless submerged rocks and disturbed by roaring waves. There, the hydrological and meteorological conditions were very complicated, and the air currents were very unsteady. And this charting task required very accurate data. While on ground, the fliers imagined all possible conditions which might occur in the air and all methods of coping with these conditions, and seriously made all essential preparations.

That day, squadron leader K'ou Wang-t'ung and pilot Chao Chia-ch'un each flew a hydroplane and headed for the specified area in the sea. In the violent air currents, the hydroplanes flew like small boats in a rough sea. They were sometimes pushed upward a few dozen meters by the rising air current and sometimes tilted to one side under the pressure of the descending air current. In order to acquire accurate data for charting, the airplane must maintain fixed altitude, speed and direction. It was midsummer then. The sun shone brightly overhead and the intense heat of the sun was hot like burning fire. The dazzling sunlight penetrated the cockpit and pricked the eye. In addition, air temperature in the cockpit was higher than 40 degrees, and the whole cockpit was like a big steamer. The fliers had their flying suits went through with sweat. But, they fought doggedly and were concentrated on the sea surface and the instruments, cool-headedly analyzing all conditions and promptly adjusting the positions of their planes. They kept the planes on even keel and flew accurately along the specified aviation course.

When K'ou Wan-t'ung and Chao Chia-ch'un were on their return flight after successfully accomplishing their charting tasks, the weather suddenly turned foul. Thunder and lightning struck above the floating airdrome, and the 8th grade strong winds whipped up huge waves of three to four meters high. As soon as their planes descended on the sea, they were flapped by the billows. The tugboat came to tow the planes, but a few ropes which were as thick as the mouth of a tea cup were broken on the way. It was impossible to tow the planes to the shore. The planes rocked violently in the waves. The comrades of the flying crew felt dizzy and nausea. They again fought doggedly against the winds and waves for more than three hours before they succeeded to come ashore.

The next day, according to the weather forecast, the meteorological conditions in the area for charting were excellent. But the weather conditions near the floating airdrome were not good at all. The fliers firmly stated that they would not give up this good chance of survey. They again overcame all difficulties and took off in high fighting spirit.

In this way, they fought continuously and strenuously for more than two months and triumphantly accomplished their tasks of drawing the sea charts. They were commended by the relevant departments.

Cutting Through the Waves To Rescue Seamen

Our country's ocean-going freighter s.s. "Peace 31" was sailing at sea one day when chief engineer T'ang Ping-sheng suddenly contracted acute appendicitis and needed immediately medical treatment. At that moment, the freighter was more than 100 nautical miles from the mainland and could not be berthed for the time being. Placing boundless trust in the fighters of the people's army, the local maritime transportation bureau asked aid from the naval unit. Upon receiving an order, the hydroplane squadron immediately dispatched a hydroplane to the rescue.

As soon as the green signal shot was fired, a hydroplane headed by squadron leader K'ou Wan-t'ung swiftly darted into the air above the sea and raced to the designated area at the highest possible speed.

"Chairman Mao has dispatched an airplane to us!" The seamen on board s.s. "Peace 31" gathered on the deck, waved their hands and hailed. The hydroplane circled above the freighter for a descent.

At the deep sea, there often are waves even when the wind is still, and the waves will surge to a great height when the wind blows. Descending on such a spot is one of the most difficult subjects of flying for a hydroplane.

As soon as the plane touched the waves, it was tossed up five to six meters and then down into a trough three to four meters deep. The roaring huge waves washed upon the wings of the plane, as if though they wanted to swallow up the plane and tear it into pieces. With a burning heart which was devoted to the people, K'ou Wan-t'ung bravely and cool-headedly manipulated the plane, cut through the huge waves and glided to the water surface near the freighter. The fliers immediately acted in accordance with the rescue plan which had been drawn up beforehand, and lost no time in taking T'ang P'ing-sheng onto the plane. To alleviate the pains caused to the patient by the tossing plane, K'ou Wan-t'ung, took advantage of the short calm in between the pouncing billows, determinedly gave the plane full throttle, pulled up the control rod and stepped hard on the rudder control. The plane cut through the rolling waves and darted upward. T'ang Ping-sheng was taken in time to the local army hospital for an emergency surgical operation.

Some ten days later, T'ang Ping-sheng recovered and was discharged from hospital. Not long after that, the hydroplane squadron received from him a warm letter expressing his gratitude. The letter said:

"The People's Army loves the people
With affection as deep as the sea.
Cleaving winds and cutting through waves, it marches forward,
Fighting against heaven and the seas for the people."

- NCNA Correspondent and NCNA Reporter

READING MATTER

A Batch of Political and Scientific and Technical Reading Matter Published by the Agricultural Publishing House

- Show warm concern for the healthy growth of the broad masses of educated youth

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, July 31, 1973)

(Our own correspondent) For the purpose of strengthening political and ideological education for the broad masses of educated youth, propagating their advanced deeds in the three great revolutionary movements and meeting their urgent demand for agricultural and forestry production knowledge, the Agricultural Publishing House has recently edited and published a number of political and scientific and technical reading matter that are suitable for study by the educated youth.

This batch of reading matter takes Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought as the guide. Its contents encompass the two fields of political-ideological education and fundamental knowledge of agricultural and forestry production. There are more than twenty items of political reading matter, including "Seriously Read and Study," "A Selected Edition of Experience of Education in Line on the Agriculture-Forestry Front," "Good Examples on the Agriculture-Forestry Front," "Small Rural Performance and Singing Programs," "Elegance and Intelligence in Bloom," "Full Scope for One's Talents in the Vast World," "A Generation of New Persons Growing Up." The main points dealt with are: the Party's class line and policies in the countryside; heroic model figures on the agriculture-forestry front; experience of the Party and League organizations, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the revolutionary guardians in different places in the management of educational work for educated youth; the advanced deeds of educated youth fighting in the countryside, on frontier land, and in the State farms and production and construction army corps that reflect the spiritual outlook of our younger generation who are full of vigor and vitality under the nurturing of Mao Tse-tung's thought. There are more than twenty items dealing with fundamental knowledge on agricultural and forestry production, such as Ch'en Yung-kuei's "Talks on Scientific Farming," Yao Shih-ch'ang's "Apply Materialistic Dialectics As a Guide to the Cultivation of Peanuts," "Cultivation of Cotton," "Pig Raising," "Knowledge on the Operation of Hand-Support Tractors," "Meteorology for Agriculture," etc. The main points dealt with are: Application of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking as a guide to agricultural production experience; understanding on the serious implementation of the "8-Point Charter" for agriculture and the practice of scientific farming; fundamental knowledge in five branches of production--agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations and fisheries--and 12 sectors--grain, cotton, oil, hemp, silk, tea, sugar, vegetables, tobacco, fruit, medicinal herbs and miscellaneous produce. The features of this batch of reading matter are: simplicity and clarity of content, summarization of key points, the use of a popular language that is easy to understand, close integration with the realities of the three great revolutionary movements in the

countryside, suitability for reading by the educated youth who have come from the cities or returned to the countryside and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants. Some of these works have been successively distributed in various areas, much to the welcome of the broad masses of educated youth.

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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

East China Aluminium Oxide Factory Taps Production Potential

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Aug. 3, 1973)

the changtien aluminium oxide factory in east china's shantung province has increased production without adding manpower or equipment thanks to mass technical innovations. aluminium oxide output last year was 18 per cent more than in 1970. workers made 598 technical innovations in the first half of this year, and the semi-annual production figure was higher than the same 1972 period.

the factory was built in 1953 and extended on several occasions to expand production. by 1967 output had already surpassed the designed capacity by 14 per cent.

since the beginning of the cultural revolution, the factory party committee has relied on the workers to run the socialist enterprise well. workers, cadres and technicians sat together to talk over how to raise production. the factory is old and has outmoded equipment, this being the unfavourable condition; but it has many veteran workers with rich practical experience, that being a favourable one. a mass movement was launched to tap the production potential.

the workers improved the big rotary kilns, which are vital in producing aluminium oxide, to increase the sintering capacity. the party committee held meetings with veteran workers and technicians, and sent people to make on-the-spot surveys at production sites. three-in-one groups of workers, technicians and cadres mapped out renovation plans on the basis of pooling their collective wisdom and improved them by getting opinions from the mass of workers.

while doing regular overhauls, the workers improved the four rotary kilns one by one in less than two years. for this purpose, they produced more than 6,000 parts weighing a total of 400 tons. workers of the machinery workshop made face lathes, annealing furnaces, 18-ton cog-wheels 5.6 metres in diameter, and all the other spare parts.

the improvement on the kilns eliminated the need for a new kiln which would have doubled the amount of investment and quadrupled the time of construction.

but a new problem arose. increased production capacity upset the balance of working processes. the party committee mobilized the workers and technicians to make more technical innovations. as a result, efficiency in other workshops was raised.

Socialist Relationship Among Factories in China

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 4, 1973)

the shanghai press is giving prominence to many stories of selfless help among local factories as typical of the new socialist inter-factory relationship in present-day china. outstanding is the shanghai no. 5 industrial glass plant which recently made its furnace available to another factory.

while workers of the glass plant were striving to fulfil their annual quota which was ten per cent higher than the previous year's, they heard that the no. 2 thermos-flask factory wanted to improve its furnace and asked whether they could let it use their furnace for a while.

the workers discussed the matter. they recalled that two years earlier the thermos-flask factory helped them with an automatic glass-bulb blower and some technicians. they should now aid the thermos-flask factory. "we workers are not only masters of the factory, but of the state. we should think and act in the light of the situation as a whole," they said.

but the glass plant had only one furnace, so how could they fulfil their plan? the workers said that they would work out methods to do both. they still had a month before the furnace would be needed. some veteran workers proposed to tap the potential so as to finish their tasks within a month. this was fully supported by the workers and the leadership.

thanks to close coordination in work, the shift output of lamp shades rose from 400 dozen to 500 or even 600 dozen. they also trial-produced a new kind of bulb blowers and doubled output. in this way, they not only fulfilled the task of 20,000 dozen lamp shades but produced 10,000 dozen more.

a month later, they turned over the furnace to workers of the thermos-flask factory and assigned experienced workers to help them. one evening, the automatic bulb blower broke down. two skilled workers of the glass plant who had finished their day's shift rushed to the workshop and made the necessary repairs.

when the news of this help spread, the shanghai number one glass instruments plant took the initiative to help the no. 5 glass plant. the glass instruments plant had a big furnace and used it for only two shifts. so it suggested that workers of the glass plant come and work the third shift.

such communist coordination spurred production. the no. 2 thermos-flask factory produced 450,000 thermos-flasks while improving its furnace, using oil instead of coal so as to raise efficiency and save manpower. the no. 5 industrial glass plant overfulfilled its targets for the first half of the year. through mutual help, the leading bodies and workers of these factories forged profound class feelings.

Technical Innovations Tap Potentials of Machine-Building Industry in East China City

(NCNA-English Nanking, Aug. 4, 1973)

the machine-building industry in wuhsi, a medium-sized east china industrial city, has adopted over 6,700 technical innovations and turned out many new heavy-duty machine tools over the past year.

the industry overfulfilled last year's state plan, total output value being 25 per cent above 1971. another increase of 28.5 per cent was recorded in the first half of this year compared with the same 1972 period.

wuhsi's machine-building industry, which includes more than 50 plants, was expanded after liberation. since most plants reached or surpassed their designed capacity during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the question arose: how to expand production still further? when the question was put to cadres and workers for discussion, they decided to tap the potentials of existing equipment through technical innovations rather than ask the state for investments.

they studied the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" approved by chairman mao, and analysed the case of the wuhsi oil pump nozzle plant.

although the plant had reached its designed capacity several years earlier, cadres and workers at the plant pushed production up by 35 per cent annually by making technical innovations and tapping production potentials. besides, it sent workers to help other units with their work.

this greatly inspired all cadres and workers in the machine-building industry and touched off a mass campaign for technical innovations.

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the party committee in the wuhsi compressor factory organized the workers to examine every process and worked out an over-all plan for technical innovation. production of the beds of machine tools, rotors and connecting rods were streamlined, and efficiency rose 2 to 3.5 fold. in 1972, the factory increased its output of compressors by 25 per cent compared with 1971. it fulfilled its target for the first half of this year ahead of schedule and trial-produced a new type of compressor.

the wuhsi diesel engine plant selected 40 experienced workers, cadres and technicians to form a three-in-one group to improve its foundry. they installed a semi-automatic production line for the casting of over half of the diesel engine parts and raised efficiency 7-fold. it improved working conditions and ensured balanced production.

in this technical innovations campaign, many experienced workers have been promoted to leading posts. after chien wei-hsiang, an old worker, became deputy director of a workshop in the wuhsi engine factory, he led the workers in making more than 30 technical innovations. output in the first four months of this year surpassed the workshop's designed annual capacity.

many technicians combine theory with practice and give full scope to their specialised knowledge. chu hsu-chen, a technician at the wuhsi textile machinery plant, consistently takes part in productive labour and learns from the workers. he has worked out 50 technical innovations and improved 13 pieces of equipment along with the workers.

wuhsi's machine-building plants have adopted such new techniques as silicon control, fluidics, pneumatics, hydraulic pressure and plasmic arc cutting and such new technological processes as cool compression, precision casting, nodular graphite iron casting and powder metallurgy.

Industry Grows Rapidly in East, South China Areas

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1973)

industry in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region in south china and chekiang and shantung provinces in east china has developed rapidly since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. the industrial output value for the first half of this year was higher than in the same 1972 period.

thousands of factories are now in operation in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region which had virtually no modern industry before liberation. even outlying mountain areas inhabited by minority nationalities have small plants.

new enterprises set up in the region since 1966 include a dozen iron and steel plants and workshops, 13 small and medium-sized coal mines, over 160 coal pits run by counties, communes and brigades and more than 2,000 big and small electric-power stations. last year's output of steel, rolled steel, iron, coal and electricity increased 3 to 31 times, compared with 1965. semi-annual industrial output value this year was 14.5 per cent more than the same 1972 period.

chekiang province reported 10.3 per cent more industrial output in the first six months of this year than in the corresponding period of last year. in addition to its flourishing light industries, the province now has metallurgical, machine-building, chemical, rubber, plastics and electronics industries which were added after liberation. more than 100 enterprises have been put up by local efforts during the cultural revolution. the province now has more than 30 small chemical fertilizer plants, and every county one to three factories making or repairing farm machines.

the province's industrial departments have adhered to the general principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" for developing the national economy. they supplied the rural areas with far more steel, farm machinery, chemical fertilizer and insecticides in the first six months of this year than in the same 1972 period.

the number of diesel engines, hand tractors, pumps and tractor-drawn ploughs reaching the countryside was at an all-time high.

shantung province's gross industrial output and the output of its major industrial products for the first half of this year were all higher than the same 1972 period, thanks to a vigorous mass movement to increase production and practise economy and make technical innovations.

more than 90 small chemical fertilizer plants set up during the cultural revolution are scattered throughout the province. owing to constant improvement of technique and production processes, the efficiency of chemical fertilizer plants in a dozen counties is now more than 30 per cent above designed capacity.

before liberation, shantung had only a few coal mines and textile, rubber, oil-pressing and wine-making factories which were concentrated in some coastal cities. the province now has iron and steel, machine-building, chemical, automobile, and tractor plants. total industrial output last year was 154 per cent over that in 1965, and for the first half of this year was 7.63 times the figure for 1949 as a whole.

PEASANT-TECHNICIANS

Technical School in South China Autonomous Region

(NCNA-English Nanning, Aug. 3, 1973)

more than 1,100 young peasants have become rural technicians over the past four years after studying in the secondary technical school of kueiping county in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region of south china. they are now making contributions to building the new socialist countryside.

after finishing her studies in the school in 1972, liang kuei-fang returned to her production team. she was then elected leader of a scientific experimental group which has since helped the team adopt new farming technique and increase grain yield. she has also led the commune members in studying chairman mao's works.

li chan-jung served as cadre of a production team for nine years before he entered the technical school. back at the production team after finishing the courses, he and members of a scientific experimental group together made insecticides to kill rice borers. he then led commune members in applying plant hormones when the rice plants were earing. total output of late rice last year was 30 per cent over that in 1971 and average grain yield reached nine tons per hectare.

liang kun-hsiung and four others studied electrical engineering and took part in building hydro-electric power stations while at school. later, when they went back to work in their people's commune, they were assigned to install a 96-kilowatt hydro-power station. based on local conditions, they worked out a programme that drew on the knowledge and practical experience they had acquired at school. they consulted their teachers when faced with technical problems and invited the teachers to inspect what they had done. the project was soon completed and all their work was up to standard.

the school has several courses, including agriculture, livestock breeding, electrical engineering and rural medical work.

many students of rural medical work have become barefoot doctors in the countryside. they treat patients with local herbs and acupuncture and pass on their knowledge to other barefoot doctors and health workers.

RIVER CONTROL

Half-Yearly Plan for Harnessing Haiho River Completed

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Aug. 3, 1973)

all projects scheduled for the first half of this year for harnessing north china's haiho river system were completed before the high water season, thanks to the socialist emulation drives launched by the workers.

this completes the main projects for the middle and lower reaches of the haiho river system which spreads out like a palm-leaf fan with numerous tributaries.

over 300,000 people from 76 counties in hopei province took part in this year's effort. in the northern reaches of the haiho river system, they dredged a tributary of the chaopai river and one of the chiyun river, dug a river course to lead flood water to an outlet and diverted the course of a stream. in the southern reaches, workers built a dyke on the left bank of the weiyun river and dug some river courses.

the people were working there for the tenth winter and spring in a row. before this, they had already dredged five major rivers and their tributaries totalling more than 2,800 kilometres in length. the projects included the heilungkang, the new tzuya, the new fuyang, the huto, the taku, the new yungting and the new changwei rivers and a stream to lead filthy water from peking and 23 other trunk river courses. the workers also built 2,700 kilometres of flood-prevention dykes, dredged 218 minor tributaries and put up over 50,000 bridges, sluice gates and other irrigation projects.

good results have been gained thanks to a decade of hard work to enlarge the old estuary and add new ones. the capacity for handling flood water is over five times that in 1964, the year the work began on a large scale, and about ten times that in the early post-liberation days.

areas along the heilungkang river suffered from flood time and again. a downpour fell in july 1969, equal to that in 1961, but the water-logged land came to only one-fifth the area flooded in 1961. torrents with a flow of 800 cubic metres per second appeared in the new chaopai river in 1972. yet the flood water was drained off without causing any damage to the nearby areas. a flow of just 200 cubic metres per second used to cause flood in the areas. the railways nearby and tientsin city are now safe from flood thanks to these projects.

the haiho river drains an area of 260,000 square kilometres. it was known as one of the most capricious rivers in china. the haiho river valley was subject to frequent floods and drought, due to neglect by the reactionary ruling classes over the centuries.

years of harnessing work have turned the harmful river into a beneficial source of irrigation, and improved farming conditions around tientsin and peking and in part of hopei and shantung provinces. cadres and commune members have also dug 120,000 ditches over the past decade linked to the haiho and its tributaries, thus expanding the acreage under irrigation. in addition, large tracts of alkali land have been transformed into fertile fields yielding good crops. 6,000 hectares of new farmland were created by making use of the soil excavated at construction sites.

SNAKE BITES

East China Hospital Treats Snake Bites

(NCNA-English Hofei, Aug. 3, 1973)

the physicians of an east china county hospital have successfully used medicinal herbs to cure snake bites for years and succeeded in producing an effective venom antidote. they have treated 904 patients bitten by various poisonous snakes in the past seven years. all the patients have recovered except for eleven cases of amputation owing to gangrene.

hilly chimeng county in anhwei province is humid and infested with venomous snakes. hundreds of people died of snake bites or were disabled because they were not treated in time before liberation. the county health department has since liberation organized folk physicians to treat snake bites, with significant advances especially since the founding of the snake-bite hospital in 1966.

one woman peasant was bitten on her right hand by a viper while she was working in the fields. but she soon recovered, thanks to careful treatment. she had been bitten by a snake 30 years earlier when she was eight years old. her parents were ruined trying to raise the fees for medical treatment. however, her left hand is still disabled. she said: "my two hands show the sharp contrast between what i suffered and my present happiness. it is the experience of two different social systems."

an eleven-year-old child in a neighbouring county was bitten on the left leg by a white-spotted snake. when he was sent 50 kilometres to the hospital, he was in a state of shock, his wound being infected and his blood pressure low. the physicians kept cleansing the wound with a herb drug and made a close observation every half an hour. the boy was discharged from hospital 20 days later with his left leg intact.

the hospital has prepared the snake venom antidote in oral drugs and intravenous and intramuscular injections.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", the hospital has trained groups of rural doctors. since the beginning of last year, it has run two short-term study classes for 50 anti-snake bite physicians.

FOSSIL MAMMALS

Sixty Million-Year-Old Fossil Mammals Unearthed in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1973)

mammalian fossils dating back more than sixty million years were discovered in the red beds in southern china by the institute of vertebrate palaeontology and palaeoanthropology of the chinese academy of sciences from 1970 to 1973.

these discoveries were made in chienshan and hsuancheng counties in anhwei province, tayu county in kiangsi province and chaling county in hunan province. earlier, such fossils were discovered in nanhsiung county in kwangtung province in 1962.

the new discoveries provide important palaeontological material for dating and subdividing the red beds of south china. they also offer important data for studying many theoretical aspects of the history of life, including the origin, evolution, migration and dispersal of archaic mammals.

these fossils belong to the paleocene, the first epoch of the cenozoic era or the "age of mammals", which is the most recent period in the history of the earth and dates back about sixty million years. the paleocene epoch is important in the history of the evolution of mammals.

at the beginning of this epoch mammals replaced dinosaurs which had just become extinct. most of the ancestors of the major groups of mammals appeared for the first time or evolved rapidly during the period. among them were primates which include man, ape and monkey.

mammalian fossils of the paleocene age are rare in the world. up to the present the greatest number of them have been discovered in the western part of north america. some discoveries have also been made in a few other places. most of the unearthed fossils belong to the late paleocene.

the new mammalian fossils recovered in several provinces of china south of the yangtze river belong to the middle and late paleocene age. they represent more than 30 forms of mammals not as yet discovered in other regions and include some important discoveries. for instance, there are new primitive hoofed mammals which were formerly considered to be distributed mainly in south america, several forms of a type of primeval mammal (named technically as anagalids) which have been found only in asia, some others which show close resemblance to rodents, rabbits and hares, and a group of primitive clawed mammals with chisel-like incisors (tillodonts). all these are close to the earliest representatives of the respective mammalian groups. the fossils of the step-crested toothed beasts (bemalambda) found in kwangtung, anhwei and hunan provinces represent a type of extinct large clumsy hoofed animals (primitive amblypoda) different from those of other regions and show some more primitive features.

the characteristics of the paleocene mammalian assemblages of china show that they appear on the whole to be quite different from those known in other regions. scientists believe that asia was at that time at least partially separated from europe and north america by bodies of sea water which barred the freer communication of land mammals.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMEROON

Chinese Ambassador Gives Army Day Reception in Yaounde

(NCNA-English Yaounde, Aug. 2, 1973)

chinese ambassador to cameroon chao hsing-chih gave a reception here yesterday evening in celebration of the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the over 100 guests attending the reception were jean keutcha, minister of agriculture, enoch kwayeb, minister of employment and social insurance, paul tessa, minister of equipment, housing and lands, sadjo angokay, minister of husbandry and livestock industry, felix tonye, minister of youth and sports, and gilbert andze, minister delegate to the general state inspectorate.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries here also attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Military Attache to Canada Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Aug. 1, 1973)

sun chi-wan, military attache of the chinese embassy in canada, gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

more than 250 guests were present at the reception including lt.-general a.c. hull, vice chief of the defence staff; rear admiral s.m. davis, commandant of the canadian national defence college; e.f. whelan, minister of agriculture; and prominent figures of various walks of life.

chinese ambassador yao kuang was also present.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception in Cuba

(NCNA-English Havana, Aug. 2, 1973)

chang chun-sheng, military attache of the chinese embassy in cuba gave a reception here yesterday evening to celebrate the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among those present were major roberto viera estrada, commander of the garrison in havana, major gregorio junco diaz, chief of the department of organization, mobilization and supply of the cuban ministry of revolutionary armed forces, armando torres, cuban minister of justice, and baldomero alvarez, president of the cuba-china friendship association.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries to cuba were also present.

chinese ambassador to cuba chang teh-chun also attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Chinese Military Attache to Denmark Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Aug. 3, 1973)

lu hsiu-wen, military attache of the chinese embassy in denmark, gave a reception on july 31 in celebration of the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, according to a report from copenhagen.

among the 240 guests who attended the reception were danish chief of staff for national defence lieutenant general k. joergenson, air force commander major general holst-soerensen and other danish officers and officials.

also present were r. brobu-johansen, president of the denmark-china friendship association, other danish prominent personalities from all walks of life and representatives of the overseas chinese.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of a number of countries to denmark also attended the reception.

chinese charge d'affaires ad interim in copenhagen chang ke-jen was present on the occasion.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egypt-China Friendship Association Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1973)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening, warmly welcoming the egypt-china friendship association delegation led by ibrahim el tahawi, chairman of the association. hosts and guests had a very warm and friendly conversation.

egyptian ambassador to china salah el-abd and commercial counsellor of the egyptian embassy here ibrahim mohamed omar were among the guests.

also present were leading members of the chinese departments concerned, including chang chieh, wang hsiao-yi, chou chueh, chai tse-min and hsi tao-chung.

the delegation arrived here this morning as guests of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

China's Army Day Reception in Malabo

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 2, 1973)

tien ting, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in equatorial guinea, gave a reception last evening in celebration of the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, according to a report from malabo.

present at the reception were jose martinez bikie, president of the council of the republic; okenve mituy, secretary-general of the ministry of national defence; and other high-ranking officers and officials.

present also were diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to equatorial guinea and representatives of international organizations including the organization of african unity here.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND GHANA

Chinese Ambassador to Ghana Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1973)

chinese ambassador to ghana ko hua gave a reception in accra on the evening of july 31 to celebrate the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, according to a report from that city.

among the over 100 guests attending the reception were captain charles kevin dzang, commander of the navy, joe appiah, roving ambassador, and other high officers and officials as well as personages of all circles.

diplomatic envoys of many foreign countries accredited here also attended the reception.

a chinese film was shown at the reception, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Friendly Match between Chinese and Guinean National Football Teams in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1973)

the guinean national football team had a friendly match with the chinese national football team in the peking workers' stadium here this evening. the footballers of the two countries were warmly applauded by over 80,000 spectarors for their good sportsmanship and excellent performance.

the match was preceded by a welcoming ceremony held under the auspices of the chinese football association.

attending the ceremony and watching the match were wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission, liu chuan-hsin, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, leading members of organizations concerned li meng-hua, chao hsi-wu, chao yuan, chang ming-tseng, chang hsi and kuo lei, and amadou keita, leader of the guinean national football team aboubacar kamara, guinean ambassador to china, and hadja hawa cherif, vice-president of the national committee of the guinean women.

with fine individual skill to break through, the guinean team attacked mostly from the front and left wing in its 4-2-4 system while the chinese team cooperated well in its 4-1-2-3 system and launched repeated fast counter-attacks. the match ended 5:2 in favour of the chinese team.

Guinean National Football Team Leaves Peking for Shenyang

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1973)

the national football team of the republic of guinea led by amadou keita left here by train this evening for a friendly visit to the northeast china industrial city of shenyang.

while in peking, the team had a friendly match with the chinese national football team. it toured the great wall and other places of historical interest.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception in Baghdad

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Aug. 1, 1973)

sun
huan-ming, military attache of the chinese embassy in iraq, gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the over 200 guests attending the reception were abdul hussein al-jamali, under-secretary of the iraqi foreign ministry, alaedin al-janabi, director of the political guidance of the defence ministry, and prominent figures and friends from various circles.

also present were diplomatic envoys and military attaches of a number of countries and representatives of the palestinian commandos here.

chinese ambassador to iraq hu cheng-fang was present on the occasion.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chou En-lai and Kuo Mo-jo Meet Japanese Friend Nobuyuki Araki and His Family

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, here this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with nobuyuki araki, professor of the japanese konan university, his wife, his mother, daughter and son-in-law.

after the meeting, kuo mo-jo gave a banquet in their honour.

present on the occasion were chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and yang kung-su, chang yu, lin li-yun, kuo ping-ying, lu peng-fei, feng ai-chu and chen hui-chuan.

Delegation of Japan Society for Physical Culture Leaves Peking for Nanking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1973)

the delegation of the japan society for physical culture led by kenzo kohno, vice-president of the society and speaker of the house of councillors of japan, wound up its friendly visit here and left for nanking by special plane this morning.

accompanying the delegation on its visit are liao chong-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, his wife ching pu-chun, and chao cheng-hung, vice-president of the all-china sports federation.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress chou chien-jen; leading members of the all-china sports federation li meng-hua and chung shih-tung; leading members of other organizations concerned chuang tse-tung, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, wei ming and sung chung; and chinese sportsmen and coaches.

also present were japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and other officials of the japanese embassy here.

Japanese "Go" Chess Delegation Leaves Chengchow for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Aug. 3, 1973)

the japanese "go" chess delegation left here for shanghai today.

the delegation arrived here from peking on july 29.

the honan branch of the all-china sports federation gave a banquet for the delegation the following evening. liu hung-wen, vice-chairman of the honan provincial revolutionary committee, wang hui, chairman of the chengchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned attended the banquet. wang ke, a leading member of the honan branch, and jiro arimitsu, leader of the delegation, spoke at the banquet, which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. they wished that the friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples and exchanges between the "go" chess players of the two countries would continue to grow. the japanese friends also presented the honan branch with souvenirs.

while in chengchow, the japanese players had a total of sixteen contests with chinese players on july 31 and august 2. the japanese players had 9 wins, 6 defeats and one draw. after each contest which lasted six, or even 9 hours, the pair would immediately review the game to compare notes.

"go" chess enthusiasts gathered in the evenings to hear chinese players' comments on the contests.

the japanese friends' other activities here included a tour of the monument to the february 7 strike, an art handicraft factory and an irrigation project. they also made a trip to loyang to view the lungmen cave -temples.

Japan-China Young Students' Exchanges Delegation of Japan Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1973)

the japan-china young students' exchanges delegation of japan with yozo ishikawa as its leader and kazumi otobe as its deputy leader gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were chang hsiang-shan, vice-president, and sun ping-hua, secretary-general, of the china-japan friendship association, chou yi-liang, peking university professor, and leading members of organizations concerned, including chang chang, li fu-teh, chin su-cheng, li tieh-ying and representatives of the young people from the capital.

present were yoshitoshi munakata, counsellor of the japanese embassy in peking and yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan.

Japanese Professor Nobuyuki Araki Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1973)

nobuyuki araki, professor of the japanese konan university, and his wife left here by train this evening to tour other parts of china before returning home.

the professor's mother, daughter and son-in-law left here for home by air this morning.

Leader of Japan Society for Physical Culture Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 4, 1973)

kenzo kohno, leader of the delegation of the japan society for physical culture and speaker of the house of councillors of japan, wound up his friendly visit to china and left here for home by train today.

he was seen off at the railway station by chao cho-yun, standing committee member of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; chi yi-fu, a leading member of the kwangtung provincial branch of the all-china sports federation; chen pin, a leading member of the foreign affairs department under the provincial revolutionary committee, and kwangtung sportsmen and coaches.

chao cheng-hung, a leading member of the all-china sports federation, who accompanied kenzo kohno to kwangchow, was also present.

the delegation leader arrived in kwangchow from nanking by special plane yesterday afternoon. in the evening, yung wen-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, gave a dinner in honour of the japanese guest. yung wen-tao and kenzo kohno spoke at the dinner which was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. they expressed the hope that the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and japan and sports exchange between the two countries would be strengthened steadily.

kenzo kohno and the delegation he was leading arrived in nanking from peking yesterday morning and were given a warm welcome by yang kuang-li, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, liu chi-chang, vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee,

leading members of other organizations concerned and local physical culture workers.

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, his wife ching pu-chun, chao cheng-hung and chu tse, a leading member of a department concerned, accompanied the japanese guests to nanking.

during their stay in nanking, kenzo kohno and his party, accompanied by liao cheng-chih and ching pu-chun, paid homage to the tombs of liao chung-kai and his wife ho hsiang-ning, late vice-chairman of the standing committee of the chinese national people's congress. the japanese friends also paid a visit to the yangtze river bridge at nanking and toured the hsuan wu lake and the sun yat-sen mausoleum. members of the delegation attended a theatrical performance given by local little red soldiers. yang kuang-li gave a luncheon in honour of the japanese guests.

yesterday afternoon, kenzo kohno left here for kwangchow by special plane in the company of chao cheng-hung. members of the delegation, accompanied by chu tse, left by train in the evening for a visit to shanghai.

Collection of Chu Poems, Chairman Mao's Gift to Prime Minister Tanaka, Reprinted in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 4, 1973)

"a collection of poems with annotations of the kingdom of chu", a gift from chairman mao to prime minister kakuei tanaka last september 27, was reprinted and published by the "yomiuri shimbun" recently in celebration of the first anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between japan and china.

prime minister kakuei tanaka wrote an article on the occasion of the reprint as a preface to the "notes on the 'collection of poems with annotations of the kingdom of chu'", published at the same time by the "yomiuri shimbun".

prime minister kakuei tanaka wrote in his article: "there is a long history of exchange between japan and china from the political and economic to the art and cultural fields. however, there was a period of unfortunate relations in modern history despite the fact that the two countries are neighbours. on september 29, 1972, i and premier chou en-lai signed the joint statement, thus ending the unfortunate relations. we pledged to be friends

with each other from generations to generations in the spirit of 'seeking common ground on major points while reserving differences on minor ones'. this is the fruitful result of the enthusiasm of the people of japan and china."

prime minister tanaka wrote: "now the yumiuri shimbun reprinted and published the 'collection of poems with annotations of the kingdom of chu' in six volumes as part of the activities marking the anniversary of restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations. the original copies were given me as a souvenir when i met with chairman mao tsetung on the evening of september 27, two days before the restoration of (japan-china) diplomatic relations."

prime minister tanaka noted that the will of the 800 million neighbouring chinese people working intensely for new national reconstruction provides a guarantee for the development of friendship between the japanese and chinese people.

he wrote: "friendship between japan and china has just begun. it is necessary hereafter to promote interchange in economic, cultural and various other fields."

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Basketball Team Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 3, 1973)

a men's basketball team of the chinese people's liberation army arrived here today for a friendly visit.

present at the railway station to greet the chinese team were major general han hui gum, responsible member of the korean people's army for sports, and basketball players of the korean people's army.

wang yu-chih, military attache of the chinese embassy here, was also present on the occasion.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Chinese Military Attache Gives Army Day Reception in Beirut

(NCNA-English Beirut, Aug. 2, 1973)

yu kang, military attache of the chinese embassy in lebanon, gave a reception here today to celebrate the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the 150 guests attending the reception were fouad naffah, minister of foreign affairs, saed nasrita, chief of staff of the army, and other officers and officials as well as prominent figures of various circles.

also present were diplomatic envoys and military attaches of a number of countries to lebanon.

chinese ambassador to lebanon hsu ming was present on the occasion.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Army Day Reception in Rabat

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1973)

chang chih-hsueh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in morocco, gave a reception at the embassy yesterday evening to celebrate the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army, according to a report from rabat.

over 200 guests present included benjelloun mohamed, secretary general of the administration of national defence, moulay hachem el amrani, head of the external affairs division of the general staff of the royal army, and other moroccan officers and officials as well as friends from various circles.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of some countries accredited in rabat also attended.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves New Zealand for Home

(NCNA-English Auckland, Aug. 3, 1973)

the chinese government trade delegation led by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, left here for home today after its one-week visit to new zealand.

warren freer, new zealand minister of trade, industry and energy resources, and other government officials saw the chinese delegation off at auckland international airport. also present at the airport were chinese ambassador pei chien-chang and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy as well as representatives of overseas chinese.

on the evening of august 1, a farewell banquet was given here for the chinese delegation by joseph walding, minister of overseas trade and associate minister of foreign affairs. government officials, personages from the industrial and commercial circles and many new zealand friends as well as overseas chinese were present at the banquet. walding and pai hsiang-kuo exchanged toasts to the continuous development of trade and friendly relations between the two countries. the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

since its arrival in this country on july 27, the chinese delegation visited wellington, christchurch, hermitage, taupo, rotorua, hamilton and auckland. wherever they went, the chinese guests were given a warm welcome and hospitality by government officials, people of various circles, and overseas chinese.

in wellington, the chinese delegation and the new zealand side discussed the further development of trade relations between the two countries.

on the evening of july 28, minister of tourism mrs. tirikatene-sullivan, gave a dinner in christchurch in honour of the chinese government trade delegation. many new zealand friends in south island attended the dinner. chinese ambassador pei chien-chang was also present. a friendly atmosphere prevailed at the dinner.

during its visit, the chinese delegation had wide contacts with leading government officials and noted people from industrial, commercial and trade circles. both sides were delighted to see the mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples and the prospects of further development of economic and trade relations between the two countries.

Chinese Friendship Visiting Group Back in Peking from Australia and New Zealand

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1973)

the 15-member chinese friendship visiting group returned to peking by air today after visits to australia and new zealand. leader of the group is yueh tai-heng and its deputy leader is tang kai.

they were met at the airport by leading members of departments concerned, including yang kung-su, li en-chiu and li kuang-tse.

diplomatic officials of the embassies of australia and new zealand in peking were also present.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meets Pakistan Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei met here today with mumtas ahmed alvie, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the islamic republic of pakistan to china. they discussed the presentation of his credentials.

Pakistan New Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Chinese Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1973)

mumtaz ahmed alvie, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the islamic republic of pakistan to the people's republic of china, today presented his credentials to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were minister nassem mirza, counsellor bakhtiar ali and other diplomatic officials of the pakistan embassy here;

han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, lu wei-chao, director of the asian affairs department, chu chuan-hsien, deputy-director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry, and chang han-chih.

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Ambassador to Peru Gives Reception in Celebration of Chinese Army Day

(NCNA-English Lima, Aug. 2, 1973)

chinese ambassador to peru chiao jo-yu gave a reception in the embassy here yesterday evening to celebrate the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

more than 200 guests were present, including general raul meneses arata, peru's minister of transport and communications, general rafael hoyos rubio, commander of the armoured division of the ministry of war, and eduardo dibos chappuis, mayor of lima.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries to peru were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Minutes of Talks on Construction of National Stadium Signed in Freetown

(NCNA-English Freetown, Aug. 3, 1973)

a signing ceremony for the minutes of talks on the project to construct a national stadium in sierra leone with assistance from the chinese government took place here today.

chinese ambassador to sierra leone chao cheng-yi and sierra leonean minister of social welfare a.b.s. janneh signed the minutes on behalf of their governments.

sierra leonean acting minister of external affairs s. magona was present at the ceremony.

CHINA AND US

Premier Chou En-lai Meets and Fetes Mr. Miao Yun-tai

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council and chairman of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, this evening met with and gave a banquet for mr. miao yun-tai, former member of the executive yuan council (minister without portfolio) of the kuomintang government and delegate to the old political consultative conference of 1946, his daughter miao yu-cheng, and also chu hung and chen ching-po, mrs. miao yu-cheng's daughter and son-in-law, who accompanied mr. miao to peking from hongkong.

present at the meeting and the banquet were teng ying-chao, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, lo ching-chang, deputy secretary general of the state council, li chin-teh, deputy secretary general of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, and leading members of other departments concerned and staff members kuo ta-kai, chou kang-jen, hsiao hsin-wen and wang yeh-sung.

also present were mr. miao's friends in peking lu han and his wife lung tse-ching, chien chang-chao and his wife shen hsing-yuan, hu tzu-ang, chien tuan-sheng and tsou ping-wen.

the meeting and banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

mr. miao yun-tai arrived here from the united states of america on july 1 for sight-seeing and visiting relatives. over the past month and more, he visited industrial enterprises, a people's commune, schools, toured places of historical interest and saw his old friends in peking and northeast china.

Chang Wen-chin Meets Harvard University Associate Professor

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1973)

chinese assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin today met and had a friendly conversation with ross terrill, an australian and associate professor at harvard university.

Friendly Meeting with American People

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1973)

the people's daily today carries a feature story by its correspondents hsiao hang and chang chi-hsin on their recent visit to the united states as members of the chinese journalists' delegation. detailed excerpts from the story follow:

what we saw and heard in the united states has impressed us with the american people's deep friendship for the chinese people during our recent tour of ten u.s. cities from new york to honolulu covering a distance of more than 10,000 kilometres.

in front of the lincoln memorial in washington, a group of high school students from south dakota warmly asked us to pose for a photo with them. on the campus of harvard university, a student stopped his car to say "how do you do?" to us and then showed us a copy of "short stories of lu hsun" in chinese. as we were leaving after a visit to an art exhibition rich in local colour of the south in a park near atlanta city, the visitors there waved goodbye to us.

we spent an interesting afternoon in the fesmire farm on may 27 where we were warmly received by the fesmires. all eight members of his family worked in the farm which devoted half of the land to animal husbandry and the rest to growing foodgrains. he employed no worker. fesmire showed us the chicken coop where his granddaughter of ten was helping out after school. the main labour force of the family had to work 10 to 12 hours every day. evidently, it was no easy job to manage a farm like fesmire's. the ross brock farm we visited that morning was owned by 40 farmers several decades ago, but now belonged to one farmer. fesmire had learnt from newspapers that chinese farming was done largely by manual labour and was well done. he hoped to have a frequent exchange of visits between chinese and american agricultural labourers.

we were deeply impressed by our contacts with american workers, though such contacts were fewer than what we had desired. on our visit to the camellia plant on the coast of ocmulgee river in georgia, the management of the plant arranged for us a meeting with the women workers in the sewing workshop which, unlike other workshops, the workers were paid on a piecework basis. we were told that timework is generally adopted in the united states where the working process and the quantity and quality of products are controlled by machine. but in certain kinds of work which cannot be controlled by machine, piecework was adopted to raise labour intensity. the seamstresses were working tensely with their hair covered with waste. we had a good interflow of

thoughts though our conversation had to be brief, but we did not want to disturb their work. as we were leaving, they put down their work and said "good-bye" loudly to us, raising both hands.

when we walked out of the airport in honolulu, we saw crowds of welcomers including old people and young women carrying babies who were waiting for our arrival. they were holding red star flags and huge banners. a retired school teacher told us that they had been looking forward eagerly to this ever since they learnt from the papers that we were coming to visit hawaii, and that it was their honour and pleasure to meet the first group of visitors from people's china. pointing at the garlands just presented to us, he said that his 87-year-old godmother made these garlands together with them. he said that it was a pity that she couldn't come to meet us. we were deeply moved by his warm and cordial remarks. we can never forget the earnest wish he expressed again and again when saying good-bye to us: let our two people have more contacts exclamation

it is the common wish of the american people to establish friendly contacts with the chinese people, to know more about china and study china. an american friend said to us: there could be 50,000 american people visiting china everyday if the people's desire for more contacts with china is fully satisfied.

some said that this is curiosity of the americans. curiosity is a kind of conception and a reflection of objective reality. a journalist friend told us that some young people were at a loss in face of the many problems of the american society -- inflation, crimes, drugs, pollution, racial discrimination and the wide gap between the rich and the poor etc. they were thinking hard, but could find no answer. then they heard news from china saying that service to the people was advocated in all cities, villages, factories, schools and administrative offices there. they saw a new world. they wanted to understand it, to study it and to draw their own conclusions.

this is really a current trend. at concord bridge in boston, we met a young man who could find no job after graduating from the university. majoring in natural sciences, he became more and more interested in social problems. he said he eagerly wanted to know the reason for china's great progress and its hows and whys. he wanted to find out how did the people's government organize the people. he studied chinese by himself in the last few years and talked to us in not very fluent chinese. in him we found a young man who is eager to study and can think deep.
we met him by chance but such a thing was not purely accidental.

while reporting on the friendship between the chinese and american peoples, we do not deny that there are still hurdles on the road of sino-american friendship. there was an interlude during our visit. a mayor of one of the cities we visited told the local press that he would not meet with any representative from "communist china". many american friends told us their uneasiness over such behaviour. a denver journalist friend said to us that people like him were very rare in that country; he lived in the present time but his mind was of the ancient times. he told us not to bother about this and said that the foundations of friendship between the american and chinese peoples are deep-rooted, and that the sparks of friendship between the two peoples will be ever brighter with the further normalisation of relationship between the united states and china.

the pupils of taylor school in washington drew such a perspective for us.

during our visit to the school, groups of charming children surrounded us, holding our arms and warmly greeting us. joyfulness prevailed all over the play-ground. one of the american friends accompanying us said at dinner afterwards that his eyes were moist when he witnessed this moving scene. he said that when he and his colleagues visited china, the chinese people sowed seeds of friendship in their hearts, and now the pupils of taylor school were also sowing the seeds of friendship in the hearts of the chinese guests.

as we recall these american children, we can see the future of friendship between the chinese and american people.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: "Resolute Support for Vietnam People's Righteous Demand"

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 3, 1973)

the "people's daily" today carried an article by its commentator entitled "resolute support for viet nam people's righteous demand" which reads as follows:

the signatories to the paris agreement on viet nam issued a joint communique on june 13, 1973, stating solemnly that they will scrupulously respect and strictly implement the paris agreement so as to guarantee

peace in viet nam and contribute to the cause of peace in indo-china and southeast asia. now, over 40 days have elapsed. despite the implementation of some provisions of the paris agreement and the joint communique, peace in viet nam is still unstable and many important provisions of the paris agreement have not been implemented because of the obstruction and sabotage by the saigon authorities and the u.s. side. this condition can not but arouse the concern of the people the world over.

it is common knowledge that the joint communique was signed in order to enhance the scrupulous implementation of the paris agreement. in the past month or more, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam have made unremitting efforts for the strict implementation of the provisions of the paris agreement and the joint communique. the saigon authorities, however, have launched incessant military attacks to nibble at the areas controlled by the p.r.g. of r.s.v.n., delayed and evaded with every effort the return of the illegally detained civilian personnel and continued to persecute and slaughter them. they also arrested tens of thousands of patriots and impeded the establishment of the national council of national reconciliation and concord. the u.s. side, too, does not strictly carry out its own commitments and at the same time allows the nguyen van thieu clique to violate the paris agreement flagrantly. this can only show that the saigon authorities do not want to maintain a stable peace in viet nam, are unwilling to settle the internal issues of south viet nam and have no intention to realize the right to genuine self-determination of the south vietnamese people.

the signing of the paris agreement has opened the prospects of settling the viet nam problem according to the national aspirations and interests of the vietnamese people. should the united states and the saigon authorities strictly abide by and scrupulously implement all the provisions of the agreement as the democratic republic of viet nam and the republic of south viet nam have done, the vietnamese people would have gained genuine independence and peace. this is what the whole world is earnestly expecting. obviously, the viet nam problem can only be settled in accordance with the measures laid down in the paris agreement, and on the basis of respect for the fundamental national rights of the vietnamese people and the right to self-determination of the south vietnamese people. acting perfidiously, the saigon authorities do not honour the documents they have signed, do not keep their own word, do not carry out their own commitments and obstruct in every way the scrupulous implementation of the paris agreement. this runs diametrically counter to the will of the vietnamese people and the aspirations of the people the world over.

the foreign ministries of the republic of south viet nam and the democratic republic of viet nam issued statements respectively on july 30 and 31 on the implementation of the joint communique and denounced the united states and the saigon administration for their serious violations of the paris agreement and the joint communique. the chinese government and people resolutely support the vietnamese people's just struggle and righteous demands. the u.s. government and the saigon authorities should scrupulously implement the paris agreement and the joint communique. particularly, the saigon authorities should immediately stop their military actions to nibble at the areas under the control of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, put the ceasefire really into effect, release all the illegally detained civilian personnel, and guarantee the democratic liberties of the south vietnamese people so that the viet nam problem can be equitably settled.

Vietnamese Public Health Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 4, 1973)

the public health delegation from the democratic republic of viet nam led by vu van can, acting minister of public health, left here by air today to visit southern parts of china before returning home. it is being accompanied on the tour by yen chun, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by liu hsiang-ping, chinese minister of public health, and leading members of other departments concerned, including lu chih-chun, pu cheng and teng chi-hsiu.

also on hand were d.r.v.n. ambassador to china ngo thuyen and minister-counsellor of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking nguyen tien.

the delegation arrived in peking on august first on its way home. while in peking, the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were honoured at a dinner given by liu hsiang-ping.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Chinese Ambassador to Zaire Gives A Film Reception

(NCNA-English Kinshasa, Aug. 4, 1973)

chinese ambassador to zaire kung ta-fei gave a film reception here last evening. a colour documentary film "welcome to zairian distinguished guests" taken last january during the visit of president mobutu sese seko to china was shown at the reception.

among the more than 100 guests present were mpanu-mpanu bibanda, member of the political bureau of the popular revolutionary movement and chief-editor of the zaire press agency, bintou a tshabola, commissioner of state for labour and social welfare, inonga lokongol'ome, vice commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international co-operation as well as other officials and personages.

the film was welcomed by the zairian guests.

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* NATIONAL *
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CONFUCIUS

Confucius--the Thinker Who Stubbornly Defends the System of Slavery

by

Yang Jung-kuo (杨荣国)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 7, 1973)

What kind of a person is after all Confucius who has for more than 2,000 years been honored all the time by the ruling classes as the "sage"?

Lenin pointed out: "When analyzing any social problem, the absolute demand of Marxist-Leninist theory is to refer to it within a given historical framework." ("On Right of National Autonomy") In order to analyze Confucius with the historical materialist viewpoint, it certainly is necessary to take a look at what class did Confucius stand for and the interests of which class did his thought serve in accordance with situation of the class struggle at that time.

The Political Stand of Confucius

Confucius (551 B.C.-479 B.C.), a citizen of the State of Lu, was a descendant of the Yin clan of slave-owning aristocrats in declining circumstances. He lived at the late stage of the period of Spring and Autumn Annals (770 B.C.-476 B.C.). Due to the practice of ruthless exploitation and oppression by the slave-owners, the slaves offered uninterrupted resistance. For example, in the year 550 B.C., the slaves engaged in the building of city walls staged a riot in the State of Ch'en; in the year 520 B.C. the "craftsmen" of the household of the King of Chou (mostly handicraft slaves) rose in insurrection; in the year 478 B.C., the handicraft slaves in the State of Wei engineered an encirclement campaign against Duke Chuang of Wei, and eight years afterward, they again rose up and drove away Marquis Che of Wei. By means of

running away or staging armed uprisings, the slaves offered resistance that fundamentally rocked the rule of the slave-owning aristocrats. The system of slavery was on the brink of collapse, and the emerging landlord class and the declining slave-owning aristocracy were locked in struggle. This was the main class contradiction and class struggle at the time.

On which side did Confucius stand? The following events can be used to shed light on this question.

At the time, driven by the class struggle forces of the slaves and the masses of the people, changes began to take place in the system of land ownership. Originally, in the states of Yin and Chou based on the system of slavery, all land was owned by the head of the slave-owning aristocrats--the Son of Heaven (royal household), and the feudal princes (principalities), ministers, officials and slave-owners of other grades enjoyed only the privilages of using but did not own privately the land conferred and bestowed on them. That was why such land was called "public land." In the middle decades of the period of Spring and Autumn Annals, there rose some newly emerging forces of the feudal landlord class. They reclaimed more and more private land which could be bought and sold privately. At first, the royal household did not recognize such private land. Subsequently, in order to get rid of its financial difficulties, it was compelled to tax the private land and recognize the feudal system of private ownership of land. The State of Lu in which Confucius lived enforced the "first taxed mow" in the year 594 B.C. This signalled the transformation of the slavery system of land ownership into the feudal system of land ownership, and from then on there appeared the new production relations between the landlords and the tenant peasants as well as those of the owner-farmers transformed from poor peasants, thereby giving rise to the development of individual economy.

At the time, the three households of Chi Sun, Meng Sun and Shu Sun were the representatives of the new emerging forces in the State of Lu. In the year 562 B.C. they "divided the principality into three parts," and the Chi Sun household adopted a new system of taxation. Twenty-five years afterward, they again "divided the principality into four parts," and on that occasion, Meng Sun and Shu Sun also followed the example of Chi Sun in adopting the system of taxation, thereby changing the production relations. This indicated the attack of the developing feudal system against the collapsing system of slavery, and was a progressive action.

What attitude did Confucius adopt toward this event?

He was of the opinion that Chi Sun, Meng Sun and Shu Sun were originally also slave owners and officials, but instead of sticking to their duties, they undermined the traditional system of slavery adopted since the Shang Dynasty. This could hardly be tolerated! Therefore, he devised all ways and means to weaken the influence of these three households so as to uphold the rule of the slave owners of the principality in the State of Lu.

At the time, Jan Ch'iu, a disciple of Confucius, was helping the Chi Sun household to carry out reforms. Confucius was so indignant that he accused Jan Ch'iu of having betrayed the "code of the Duke of Chou," in other words,

the laws and institutions of slave society (Tso Chuan, the 11th year of the Duke Ai). Confucius declared that he no longer recognized Jan Ch'iu as his disciple, and called on his disciple to "beat the drum and assail him," thereby launching an encirclement campaign against Jan Ch'iu. (Confucian Analects: Hsien Chin)

What system did Confucius defend and what system did he oppose? This is more than clear!

A similar occurrence also took place in the State of Ch'i. The representative of the emerging forces in the State of Ch'i was T'ien Ch'eng-tzu (in ancient times, "T'ien" and "Ch'en" are one and the same surname, and consequently, he was also called Ch'en Ch'eng-tzu). For the purpose of opposing the decadent aristocratic influence of the slave-owners in the State of Ch'i, he adopted the method of lending grain with the big tou and collecting grain with the small tou to win over the masses. Finally, in the year 485 B.C., he slayed Duke Chien of Ch'i, the leading slave-owner and aristocrat in the State of Ch'i. Confucius was opposed to this and he strongly advised Duke Ai of Lu to send troops on a punitive campaign. Duke Ai of Lu dared not take this course of action because he knew that his weak forces were no match for the State of Ch'i.

The third event was Confucius' opposition to the casting of the tripod of penal law.

At the time, due to the continued resistance of the slaves and the rise of the feudal forces, the original "rule of propriety" of the system of slavery could no longer be maintained and had to be replaced by "rule of law." The "rule of propriety" of the system of slavery in fact prescribed the social ranks of and the relations between the slave-owners and the slaves. The slave-owners were the rulers of the slaves and their will was the law. They could oppress and exploit the slaves at will and even slaughter them. The slaves could only obey without question and were not allowed to resist. This was so-called "rule of propriety." But at the time, the slaves had become so disobedient that they offered resistance everywhere. Seeing this trend, some people with a progressive tendency knew that it was necessary to transform the old ruling method and to prescribe certain laws governing the relations between the aristocrats and the slaves called the "criminal code" for imposing certain restrictions on the slave-owners. At the time, the criminal code was cast on a tripod for everybody to see, and this was called "casting the tripod of penal law." Subsequently, this developed to become the superstructure of feudal society--the law. Those who advocated the "rule of law" were the legalists representing the emerging feudal forces.

Confucius was also firmly opposed to this. In the year 513 B.C., the Chin people cast a tripod of penal law. After he heard of this, he expressed his disapproval saying: By mixing together the aristocrats and the slaves, how can the dignity and greatness of the aristocrats be manifested? In this way, there is not a bit of difference between the eminent and the humble. How can the state remain to be based on the system of slavery? (Tso Chuan, 29th year of Duke Chao)

The fourth event was the execution of Shao Cheng-mao by Confucius.

Confucius had wanted to be an official all his life so that he could realize his set of reactionary political ideals. But up to the year 497 B.C., he managed to serve as the Minister of Crime and concurrently as acting Prime Minister for no more than three months in the State of Lu. Seven days after he assumed office, he arrested and executed Shao Cheng-mao, a well-known reformist of that time in the State of Lu.

Originally, the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals and the Warring States was a period in which a hundred schools of thought contended, and the thinkers representing different classes had founded schools for debating purposes. Both Shao Cheng-mao and Confucius recruited disciples and preached their doctrines in the State of Lu. They represented two schools with fundamentally antagonistic views. The execution of Shao Cheng-mao by Confucius actually gave expression to the class struggle at the time. Please see how Confucius announced the charges against Shao Cheng-mao. (See Hsün Tzu: Tso Yu)

Confucius said: Persons committing any of the following five offenses should be sentenced to death:

1. Anyone who has a clear knowledge of the changes in ancient and modern times and understands the evolution of things is liable to take a dangerous course;

2. Anyone who does not follow the correct course of the system of slavery and stubbornly traverses the so-called road of reform;

3. Anyone who is able to eloquently justify his arguments for reform;

4. Anyone who has too great a knowledge of the phenomena of corruption and instability arising from the rule of the system of slavery;

5. Anyone who speaks sternly and forcefully for the cause of opposing the system of slavery.

Confucius said: Since Shao Cheng-mao have committed all of these five offenses, there is no alternative but to order his execution. In accordance with these five offenses, he indicated him of:

1. Gathering a mob and forming an association;

2. Advertising heresies;

3. Confusing right and wrong.

The reforms advocated by Shao Cheng-mao were in conformity with historical development and the aspirations of the masses. After Confucius ordered the execution of Shao Cheng-mao, even his disciple Tzu Kung suspected that it was wrong. ("Family Instructions of Confucius") At the time, the masses of the people loved with special respect Shao Cheng-mao and eulogized him as an outstanding character.

These few things are enough to show that Confucius stubbornly stood on the side of the system of slavery on the brink of collapse and was firmly opposed to the reforms advocated by the emerging feudal system.

During the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals, 52 states based on the system of slavery had perished one after another and the system of slavery was daily disintegrating. At the time, Confucius put forward the slogan: "Revive states that had been extinguished, restore families whose line of succession had been broken, and call to office those who had retired into obscurity. (Confucian Analects: Yao Yüeh) He wanted to revive the states based on the system of slavery that had been extinguished, restore the reins of power to the aristocratic slave-owners, and call to office again those aristocratic slave-owners who had fallen. This was an out-and-out political slogan for restoring the old. Confucius wanted to take this as his "own responsibility" "until his death." The people were disgusted with him and a gatekeeper abused him as not knowing the current trend ("He knows the impracticable nature of the times and yet will be doing in them." [Confucian Analects: Hsien Wen]), and a reactionary character who went against the times. Confucius and his disciples went everywhere to drum up support, but the masses in some places surrounded and attacked them. They were so scared that they ran away like "homeless dogs." This was a deserving punishment for Confucius who took the reactionary stand.

Confucius' Thought--"Virtue"

The core of Confucian thought is "virtue." Such "virtue" was originally the ideology of the slave-owning class of the Ying and Chou dynasties.

For the sake of consolidating the solidarity of the slave-owning class and the rule of the slave-owning aristocrats, the slave-owning rulers of the Yin and Chou dynasties had advocated "virtue." It has now been discovered by archaeology that the word "virtue" had already appeared in the writings on oracle bones. The slave-owners advocated "virtue" because they needed fraternity and solidarity among the members of the slave-owning class. At the same time, they also wanted to hoodwink the enslaved laboring people into submission to the rulers without resistance. ("Embrace virtue" [History of Shang: T'ai Chia Hsia]) Didn't the Duke of Chou, whom Confucius worshipped most as the "sage," describe himself as virtuous and obedient to his ancestors? ("As virtuous as my ancestors." [History of Chou: Chin T'eng]) As they saw it, so long as all members of the slave-owning class were able to draw close to and love each other and to obey their clannish ancestors, the rule of the slave-owning aristocrats could be consolidated and made to last. Therefore, their conclusion was that "virtuousness to clansmen" was a "treasure." (Book of Rites: T'an Kung) It could be seen that the slave-owners attached great importance to "virtue."

Confuicus methodically summed up and gave free scope to "virtue." He provided "virtue" with a good number of contents, including filial piety and brotherly subordination, loyalty and forgiveness, rectification of names, morality, wisdom, etc. Through analyzing these contents, we can see the interests of which class were served by the Confucian thought.

Confucius inducted that "filial piety" and "brotherly subordination" formed the roots of "virtue."

Why? This was because the ancient society based on the system of slavery was ruled by clannish aristocrats. As the ruling class, the slave-owners belonged to the same clan and had their common ancestors. Confucius felt that the contradiction among the slave-owners was very acute at the time and the struggle among them would lead to the collapse of the rule of the slave-owners. He therefore declared that so long as all slave-owners were able to fulfill their duties to their ancestors and parents, it was possible to unite the slave-owners vertically. By making brothers draw close to and love each other through the practice of "brotherly subordination," it was possible to unite the slave-owners horizontally. When the slave-owning class was virtically and horizontally united as one, the tendency to offend one's superiors and stir up confusion would not arise, and the object of consolidating the rule of the clannish slave-owning aristocrats could be attained. Meanwhile, the practice of "filial piety" and "brotherly subordination" among the slave-owner also could affect the slaves and make them more virtuous. ("The virtue of the people will resume its proper excellence." [Confucian Analects: Hsueh Erh]) They would behave themselves and submit to the rule of the slave-owners.

What was called "loyalty," "forgiveness" was also entirely for serving the interests of the slave-owners. In advocating "loyalty," Confucius wanted the slaves to be loyal to the slave-owners, the officials to be loyal to the feudal princes, and the feudal princes to be loyal to the King of Chou for the purpose of consolidating the rule of the slave-owners at various levels. He advocated "forgiveness" and preached, "Do not do to others what you would not wish done to yourself," (Confucian Analects: Yen Yüan) but he never meant the practice of forgiveness toward the slaves and only meant the practice of forgiveness toward the down-fallen slave-owners. Confucius himself was a descendant of the down-fallen slave-owning aristocrats, and when he was young, he had taken up many kinds of employment that were regarded as lowly, such as store-keeping and animal husbandry. He was quite capable of taking into consideration people of his kind. He urged that the down-fallen slave-owners should not be excessively reprimanded for lack of perfection, ("He does not seek in one man talents for every employment." [Confucian Analects: Wei Tzu]) that they ought not be forsaken so long as they had not committed major mistakes, and that all slave-owners should unite as one "without forsaking their old friends" so as to prevent the slaves from rising in insurrection.

As has been described above, the period of Spring and Autumn Annals was an era of major reforms. At the time, the emerging feudal forces had reared their heads. For example, the Chi Sun family of the State of Lu and the T'ien family of the State of Ch'i both attacked the reactionary rule of the slave-owning aristocrats by changing the original production relations and undermining the "rule of propriety" of the system of slavery. Confucius was of the opinion that these emerging forces were not virtuous because they were unable to subdue their own desires and restrain their own actions. He therefore brought forward the method of "subduing self and returning to propriety" that had been in force since the Yin and Chou dynasties. (Tso Chuan: "Confucius said: The ancient records also state that subduing self and returning to propriety is a virtue.) He told his disciple Yen Yüan: "If a man can subdue

himself and return to propriety, all under heaven will ascribe perfect virtue to him." So long as all slave-owners could subdue their own desires and actions and restore the rule of propriety, the slaves also would behave themselves and submit to their rule. This was called "all under heaven will ascribe virtue to him." In this way, the rule of the slave-owners could be consolidated.

Therefore, Confucius also shouted at the top of his voice for the "rectification of names." (Confucian Analects: Tzu Lu)

What is "rectification of names"? It means the use of subjective ideas ("names") to define and confine objective existence.

This was because under the ruthless rule of the slave-owners, with the slaves continuously staging uprisings, with the emerging feudal forces rearing their heads and with the production relations incessantly changing, the social order based on the system of slavery had been thrown into confusion ("with propriety collapsing and music undermined"). At the time, government orders and army orders could no longer be issued from the King of Chou--the supreme ruler of the slave-owners. The powers of the feudal princes in different states also became questionable and some of their powers had fallen into the hands of the officials. On the other hand, people like Shao Cheng-mao also established liaison with the people, practiced the freedom of assembly and association, and wantonly criticized the authorities. The situation of "the sovereign no longer behaving as the sovereign, the minister as the minister, the father as the father and the son as the son" had arisen. How could this be tolerated? Therefore, Confucius decided to use the set of subjective ideas that had been adopted by the slave-owning class since the Yin and Chou dynasties to define and confine the changing social existence so as to restore the order of "letting the sovereign be a sovereign, the minister be a minister, the father be a father and the son be a son" in a vain attempt to avert the disintegration of the rule of the slave-owning aristocrats.

It was said that he also wrote a contemporary history of the time called "Spring and Autumn Annals" because of this. Later, Mencius said that after Confucius had written this history, those "rebellious ministers and villanous sons" were struck with terror. Because it was written with the viewpoint of rectification of names, it sought to rectify the social order that had already changed and to restore the old order. Mencius lauded Confucius saying that by writing the "Spring and Autumn Annals" to rectify the disorderly names, Confucius was exercising the supreme power for the King of Chou--to consolidate the rule of the system of slavery. Therefore, this was an event of major importance worthy of great publicity. (Works of Mencius: T'eng Wen Kung Part II)

In point of fact, this was nothing more than another expression of the stubborn stand of Confucius.

This was also what Confucius called the work of "virtue."

In talking about "moral excellence"--"the government must administer" "with moral excellence," Confucius also did not mean good government for the

enslaved working people, for good government was only practiced within the slave-owning class. Hsun Tzu's "On Propriety" said that the educated superior men--the slave-owners of higher and lower ranks--mainly lived in the cities, while the people--slaves--mostly lived outside the cities. At the time, it was said that "moral excellence is applied in the middle kingdom, while punishment is used to terrify the barbarians." (Tso Chuan, 25th year of Duke Hsi) The "middle kingdom" referred to the cities. This also meant that moral excellence could be applied only to the slave-owners of higher and lower ranks living in the cities, but punishment could only be used to deal with the enslaved working people living outside the cities. By using the whip to deal with the working people, this was the "government or moral excellence" of the slave-owners!

Confucius was of the view that "virtue" also included "wisdom"--knowledge. He tried his utmost to advertise that "there are only the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class who cannot be changed." (Confucian Analects: Yang Huo) This meant to say that the "sage" was a genius of the highest order, while the slaves were nothing more than serfs of the lowest class. One was absolutely wise, while the other was absolutely stupid, and these two classes also could never be changed by whatever means. From where did the so-called knowledge of the genius come? He said: "Those who are born with the possession of knowledge are the highest class of men." (Confucian Analects: Chi Shih) He thought that the knowledge of a "sage" was inborn and did not come from practice. Confucius thus bare-facedly advocated idealist transcendentalism and the reactionary fallacy the "heroes are the makers of history."

Therefore, Confucius despised very much productive labor. When his disciple Fan Ch'ih wanted to learn knowledge of farm labor, Confucius was very angry and said: "This is something for the slaves, and I won't touch it." He abused Fan Ch'ih as a "mean man." (Confucian Analects: Tzu Lu) How did the working people reply to him? An old peasant saw Confucius when he was hoeing the field, and he said that Confucius was nothing more than someone "whose four limbs are unaccustomed to toil and who cannot distinguish the five kinds of grain" and who would only lead the life of a parasite. (Confucian Analects: Wei Tzu) This was the most correct appraisal of Confucius.

Confucius talked about many "virtues," but he excluded the slaves and other enslaved working people from "virtue." As he saw it, the slaves could only take orders and be enslaved, and could never be allowed to know any truth. ("The people may be made to follow a path of action, but they may not be made to understand it." [Confucian Analects: T'ai Po]) He abused them as "birds and beasts" and it was below the dignity of the slave-owners and aristocratic lords to associate with them. (Confucian Analects: Wei Tzu) He especially despised the women. He thought that both male and female slaves were most difficult to keep and to behave to, and it was necessary to maintain a reserve toward them. (Confucian Analects: Yang Huo) He was of the view that there could be persons who were not virtuous among the slave-owners, but it was fundamentally impossible to have virtuous people among the slaves and the enslaved working people. ("The Master said, 'Superior men, and yet not always virtuous, there have been alas! But there never has been a mean man, and, at the same time, virtuous.'" [Confucian Analects: Hsien Wen])

It can be seen from this that the saying of Confucius, "The perfectly virtuous embrace all in their love," is entirely deceitful talk. He did not embrace all (including the slaves) in his love, and he loved only the slave-owing class. He also talked about "overflowing in love to all" as though his love was so widespread as to cover all. In point of fact, however, because of social reforms, the word "all" at the time no longer covered the slaves as was the case in the early days of the Shang and Western Chou dynasties, but referred only to the "princes, teachers and ministers." (Book of Rites: "Ch'ü Li" as annotated by Cheng Hsüan) Therefore, he still embraced only the slave-owning class in love.

Chairman Mao points out: "As for so-called love of humanity, there has been no such all-inclusive love since humanity was divided into classes. All the ruling classes of the past were fond of advocating it, and so were many so-called sages and wise men, but nobody has ever really practiced it, because it is impossible in class society." ("Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art") We must never be fooled by Confucius. Although he used quite a number of high-sounding terms such as "regulating one's relatives," "reporting merits," "appointing the virtuous," "employing the capable," "embracing love," such "good government" could only be applied within the slave-owning class and had "nothing to do with the people." (Book of Rites: Ta Chuan) The slaves were not included, and they could only be enslaved, whipped and slaughtered.

From the simple analysis made above, it can be seen that although Confucius talked extravagantly about "virtue, righteousness and morality, when laid bare, all his ideas were aimed at serving the interests of the aristocratic class of the slave-owners in the process of disintegration.

At the time, the scholars of the Confucian school who opposed Confucius were Hsun Tzu who took the progressive stand of the feudal class and his disciple Han Fei and other scholars of the legalist school. The struggle between the Confucian school and the legalist school in the early days of the Ch'in Dynasty gave expression to the class struggle on the ideoldgical front at that time. In this connection, I had already written a special article for exaplanation in Hung-ch'i, No. 12, 1972, and I do not propose to discuss the matter further here.

Confucius was at the time standing on the side of the slave-owning aristocrats in the process of disintegration and was opposed to the emerging feudal forces. The essence of his thought was to uphold the rule of the slave-owning class and to demonstrate that the working people could only be exploited, enslaved and ruled. In one word, he wanted to demonstrate that "exploitation was justified and rebellion was a crime." Consequently, although the subsequent exploiting classes, be they the feudal landlord class or the bourgeoisie, might oppose Confucius and call for "toppling the Confucian school" before they came to power, they invariably wanted to make use of the thought of Confucius to hoodwink the working people and to serve their reactionary rule once they came to power and became the reactionary ruling class. Because of this, Confucius has for more than 2,000 years all along been honored as the "most holy sage." Only by taking the proletarian stand and applying the historical materialist viewpoint of Marxism can the reactionary essence of Confucius be exposed.

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Chairman Mao teaches us "Contemporary China has grown out of the China of the past; we are Marxist in our historical approach and must not lop off our history. We should sum up our history from Confucius to Sun Yat-sen and take over this valuable legacy. This is important for guiding the great movement of today." ("The Role of the Chinese Communist Party in the National War")

In order to evaluate a historical figure with the Marxist viewpoint, it is first necessary to analyze the class contradiction and class struggle of the time and see whether he stood on the side of the progressive class and favored reform or stood on the side of the reactionary class and advocated conservatism under the condition of historical development of the time. The task of a Marxist is to unremittingly turn the wheel of history forward. We have to affirm only things that have played a progressive role in history, and must firmly negate and criticize and repudiate the reactionary and conservative things. To criticize and repudiate the reactionary thought of Confucius would be of help to our participating in the actual class struggle--especially in the class struggle for grasping the ideological realm of the superstructure.

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TIBET

Many PLA Units of Tibet Military Region Help with Wholehearted Eagerness the Local Administrations To Popularize Education

- At present, on the Tibet Plateau there are in all 128 primary schools set up with the help of army units or run jointly by armymen and civilians. One of them is equipped with a junior middle class. Students in school total over 4,300

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 1, 1973)

(NCNA Lhasa, July 31, 1973) Full of enthusiasm, many PLA units in the Tibet Military Region have helped with wholehearted eagerness the local administrations to popularize education. At present, on the Tibet Plateau, there are in all 128 primary schools set up with the help of army units or run jointly by armymen and civilians. One of them is equipped with a junior middle class. The number of students in school totals over 4,300.

In pre-liberation Tibet, the people of Tibetan, Mengpa, Lepa and other nationalities had a full share of ruthless exploitation from the three manorial lords and basically had no right to cultural studies. Since liberation, thanks to the Party's warm concern, millions of serfs won emancipation culturally. In Tibet today, many primary schools have been set up, and there are also institutions of higher learning and middle schools. In sympathy with the development of the cause of socialist construction and the improvement of the people's livelihood, the broad masses of liberated serfs have urgently called for the further development of socialist cultural and educational undertakings. Under the centralized leadership of local Party committees, many PLA units stationed at Tibet have warmly helped the masses of various nationalities popularize primary school education, thereby making a new contribution to the building of a new socialist Tibet.

After winning a new life, the people of Mengpa and Lepa nationalities in Mot'o hsien who were formerly driven by the three manorial lords deep into the mountains and virgin forests still failed to get rid of the backward state of carving wood to record things and tying knots to record figures. The PLA unit stationed at Mot'o hsien set up eight primary schools in the mountain village predominantly inhabited by people of Mengpa and Lepa nationalities. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the number rose to 18. Now, the people of Mengpa and Lepa nationalities have not only a large number of middle and primary school students but also have their own university students.

In Linchih hsien, the Party committee of the garrison forces specially sent a company to help workers run schools. The commanders and fighters of this company set up a school on a barren hill slope, and they were praised for this by the local Tibetan cadres and people.

The Pak'a village in Pomi hsien is a mountain village with poor communications. In the past, none was literate here. In 1969, a people's commune was set up there but a shortage of cultured cadres to handle commune affairs was felt. After the commanders and fighters of the 8th company of a certain unit stationed at the foot of the mountain learned of this, they made with their own hands classroom tables and benches, bought some cultural appliances and went there to help run a school. The masses of the whole village were deeply moved and many of them sent school-age children to the school. Some young and able-bodied illiterates also attended class during the slack farming season. For over three years, the fighters of the 8th company gave lessons by turns rain or fine. This led to the emergence of a number of cultured youth and teenage youth in this village of illiteracy.

In the process of helping the people of various nationalities popularize the socialist educational undertaking, the army unit stationed in Tibet helped set up some mobile "tent schools," in light of the situation that in many areas the peasants and herdsmen lived in scattered dwellings. The fighters of the squad--to which the late P'u-pu-cha-hsi, "model in cherishing the people" who used to carry out pastoral work round the year in the mountain area of Mochiala, Kangtiszu Mountains, was attached--set up a "tent primary school" wherever their pastoral work brought them. From the fighters' tents the sound of reading of the Tibetan children could often be heard clearly and distinctly.

To meet the needs of the local masses in developing production, many units, besides helping the masses run schools, also regularly held certain short-term study classes for propagating the relevant scientific, technical and vocational knowledge to the young peasants and herdsmen. Since 1971, the mechanized farming team of the farm of the Tibet Military Region, by running tractor operators training classes for some people's communes in Shigatse and other areas, have trained 61 students. In accordance with the actual needs, the army units stationed at Linchih, Milin, Pomi, Ch'ayü and other areas have trained a number of tutors for the study of works by Marx and Lenin, agricultural technicians for the cultivation of fruit trees and rice, movie projectors and also a number of electrical workers, sewers, veterinary personnel and teachers, thereby giving an effective boost to the building of socialist construction in the frontier region.

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PLA Tibet Production and Construction Units Practice Close Unity, Start Undertakings in the Hard Way and Make Great Contributions Toward the Reconstruction of the Frontier Region

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 1, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Lhasa, July 30, 1973) In the struggle to develop the frontier region and build up Tibet, the PLA Tibet production and construction units have made very big contributions, and won the praise of the people of various nationalities in Tibet.

In the Tibet production and construction units, there are veteran fighters who marched with the troops into Tibet in those years, educated youths from big cities of the hinterland and liberated peasants and herdsmen of Tibetan, Hui, Mengpa, Lepa and other minority nationalities. Under the leadership of the Party, they are closely united, and by starting undertakings in the hard way, have turned the wasteland of former days into a grain-producing land that is assured of harvest in times of drought and waterlogging. Over snow-clad mountains and grasslands, they have started thriving stock farms, set up extensive tea plantations and orchards by construction stone embankments, and hauling in earth and started with bare hands, a small colliery with an annual output of up to 1,000 tons. Their hard labor has not only created wealth for the state but also provided ever more seed grain, breeding animals, saplings and industrial products for the vast rural and pastoral areas of Tibet. A new chapter has thus been written in strengthening the unity of the people of various nationalities.

"The red flag is planted sky high, and the fighting spirit to cut open the mountains and divert the water is strong. We vow to convert the frontier region into Tachai and to draw new picture of rivers and mountains on the plateau." These heroic words were uttered by the army reclamation fighters who have set up households and started undertakings on an islet at the lower reaches of the Ya-lu-ts'ang-pu River. These words also portrayed their heroic deeds.

There are close to 1,000 mow of wasteland on this islet, and over 100 demobilized armymen have come with their families to develop the islet. To solve the irrigation problem, in the winter of last year and the spring of this year, they overcame the difficulties caused by the deep water and swift currents and installed a home-made pressure pipe across the 280-meter wide river to conduct water to the islet from the snow-clad mountains on the other shore, thereby turning the wasteland all over the islet into irrigated land and changing the past situation of inability to irrigate land on the islet with the roaring water in the river. When installing the pressure pipe, Hsia Shao-pi, Yang Li-te and other educated young women, high in spirit and firm in determination, sank wooden framework into and scooped up sand and stones from the deep water. When ditches were constructed on the snow-clad mountain, Communist Party member Chao Hsiu-ying, a mother of three children, swung a sledge-hammer to knock dynamite holes in the rocks. With the pace set by her, many female comrades enthusiastically joined the battle, thereby accelerating the progress of the project.

Through criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, the army reclamation fighters of the Linchou Farm called into full play their socialist activism. In February this year, braving the severity of cold, they dammed up gullies and started to construct a reservoir with a storage capacity of over 10,000,000 cubic meters in the Hut'ou Mountain. The rocks there were hard, and construction work was unusually difficult. They moved ahead despite the difficulties and doggedly fought against the rocks. Now, three dams totalling several hundred meters long have been completed, and a length of more than 130 meters of the 214-meter-long, 2-meter-high and 2-meter-wide water conduit has been tunneled.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's directive, "Develop the economy, safeguard supplies," the production and construction units of Tibet have in the past few years built various farms into a comprehensive production base for the overall development of agriculture, industry, animal husbandry and side occupations. Because the place lies high above the sea level,the P'engpo Farm at the upper reaches of the Lhasa River used to grow only barley and garden peas in the past, and the per-mow yield came to only 100-odd catties. The army reclamation fighters of this farm brought winter wheat seed from the hinterland and after years of repeated experiments, they successfully bred a variety of cold-resistant and drought-resistant winter wheat marked by its short maturation period, large spikes and high yield. Last year, despite serious natural disasters, the per-mow output of close to 10,000 mow of winter wheat in this farm still reached over 400 catties, and 43 mow yielded almost 1,000 catties per mow. Simultaneously with the development of grain production, the P'engpo Farm also set up itself a breeder farm, an orchard, and plants for refining sugar, repairing and assembling farm machines, processing grain and oil, and making ceramics and porcelainware, and a small coal mine. These factories and mine play a most useful role in accumulating funds for the farm in extending re-production and in aiding and supporting the local production and construction.

In the struggle for the development and reconstruction of the border region, the production and construction units of Tibet are united as one and advancing together with the people of various nationalities. The Teng people and the people of the Tibetan and Lepa nationalities in Ch'ayü hsien were formerly in the habit of growing rice, but due to the lack of superior strains, the per-mow output was very low. The masses urgently demanded the improvement of strains and an increase in grain output. After finding out this situation, the reclamation fighters of Ch'ayü Farm brought from Szechwan and other areas the "short-stalk non-glutinous rice" and other superior strains of rice. They first planted such strains themselves to grope for experience before popularizing them among the local masses. From 1970, they cut up mountains to lead water in and turned dry land into irrigated field. Rice was planted over a wide area and for years running, a good harvest was achieved. A large supply of seeds was supplied to the masses of various nationalities in the locality, much to the welcome of the masses of various nationalities.

The production and construction units of Tibet have also continuously brought in superior brood cow, brood mare, brood ewe and brood sow from the hinterland and set up widespread breeding stations and breeder farms to serve

the masses of various nationalities in the development of animal husbandry production. The Liehmai people's commune, an advanced unit in learning from Tachai in Tibet, required a cold-resistant pedigree of sinewy and brawny stud horse for cross-breeding and propagation purposes. After the reclamation fighters learned of this, they specially asked the responsible person of the commune to come over to the breeder farm to pick the breeders that met their demand.

* * *

PLA Armymen Help Tibetan People Develop Education

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Aug. 5, 1973)

the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in the tibet autonomous region have helped the region develop education by setting up alone or with local people 128 primary schools and some middle school classes with an enrolment of 4,300 students.

the tibetan, monba and loba people toiled before liberation for the manorial lords and had no access to education. after liberation, the growth of socialist construction and improvement in their life made the emancipated serfs long for education. many primary schools as well as secondary schools and a college were set up.

since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the p.l.a. armymen in meto county have established 18 primary schools in mountain villages inhabited by monba and loba people. today, these people have not only primary and secondary school graduates but college students.

there was not a single literate person in an out-of-the-way mountain village in pomi county. a people's commune was formed in the area in 1969. educated people were urgently needed to manage commune affairs.

the armymen in a company stationed down the mountain made desks and benches to help the villagers establish a school. they also took turns in teaching. in addition to school-age children, some young and middle-aged illiterates study at the school during slack farm seasons.

some mobile tent schools have been organized with p.l.a. help for the convenience of travelling herdsmen.

the p.l.a. army units run short-term classes to teach the young peasants and herdsmen scientific and technical knowledge.

a tractor team in a p.l.a. farm has trained 61 tractor drivers since 1971 in short-term classes for people's communes in shigatse and other districts.

the army units stationed in linchih, milin, pomi and tsayul have trained many agro-technicians, film projector operators, electricians, veterinarians and teachers.

PLA Helps Agriculture in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Aug. 6, 1973)

a people's liberation army farm in the upper reaches of the lhasa river has bred a cold-and-drought resistant, early ripening and high-yield winter wheat strain after years of experiments. the wheat gave a yield of three tons per hectare on an area of 660 hectares last year.

this is part of the contribution the p.l.a. production and construction corps has made in promoting tibet's farming and animal husbandry. large tracts of wasteland have been transformed into fertile cropland, and new pastures, orchards and tea plantations opened.

the p.l.a. men have constantly introduced good strains of cereals and vegetables and tree saplings from other parts of the country. the p.l.a. farm in tsayul county in southeastern tibet successfully trial-planted a short-stalk rice strain brought in from szechwan province, and then recommended it to local rice-growing inhabitants to boost yield.

the p.l.a. men have also brought in good breeds of cattle, horses, sheep and pigs and established insemination stations and stud farms. they have trained tractor, bulldozer and truck drivers for the farming and pastoral areas.

many p.l.a. farms also run farm tool plants, processing mills, sugar refineries, pottery kilns and small coal mines.

in the course of opening the farms, the p.l.a. men have made many engineering achievements. last winter through this spring, a group of fighters installed piping across a 280-metre-wide torrential section of the yalu tsangpo river to bring melted snow from a nearby mountain to irrigate some 60 hectares of newly reclaimed land on a small island in the river. fighters on another farm braved piercing cold last winter to build a 10-million-cubic metre capacity reservoir in a rocky mountain gorge.

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Outstanding Educated Young Man in South China Mountain Village

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 5, 1973)

the educated young man chang ta-nuan is highly praised by his fellow villagers for his outstanding contributions in building up the mountainous area.

encouraged by the great leap forward, chang ta-nuan returned to work in his home village, the lotung production brigade in south china's kwangtung province, in 1958 when he was a senior middle school student. along with the peasants he has designed and built five small hydro-electric power stations, two reservoirs and a grain and timber processing mill. rice threshing and husking, wood sawing and water-lifting are now mechanized, and the whole brigade has electric lights.

chang ta-nuan has improved his ability through practice and is now a peasant-expert in electricity. he has trained for his own brigade 40 electricians who can design and operate small hydro-electric power stations and install and repair power equipment. he has also helped nearby communes and brigades set up a dozen small power stations.

after chang ta-nuan returned to his home village, the brigade party secretary talked to this son of poor peasants about the misery of the poor and lower-middle peasants in pre-liberation days, the great changes that had taken place in the village since liberation and its plan for the future. chang ta-nuan was deeply impressed and became more determined to join the poor and lower-middle peasants in transforming the village.

there are many creeks with swift currents around the mountainous brigade. it occurred to chang ta-nuan that the rich water resources could be used to generate electricity and the brigade party branch committee supported his idea.

construction of the first hydro-electric power station was undertaken in 1965. before that, the party branch committee had sent chang ta-nuan to a short-term training class to study electrical engineering. along with other commune members, chang ta-nuan completed the designing and construction of the power station in a little over two months. the brigade rang with cheers and applause when it was first lighted up by electricity.

this power station plus four others built later has a total generating capacity of 250 kilowatts. electricity has helped release a great amount of manpower and promote agriculture. grain output went beyond 9.5 tons per hectare

last year as against 4.5 tons in 1964. the lotung brigade is now one of the advanced units in the province in learning from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

chang ta-nuan is constantly inspired by this teaching of chairman mao's: "the establishment of our socialist system has opened the road leading to the ideal society of the future, but to translate this ideal into reality needs hard work." he joined the communist party of china in 1969 and is determined to dedicate all his life to the revolution and to building up the socialist countryside.

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

East China Province Expands Rural Medical Service

(NCNA-English Nanking, Aug. 5, 1973)

east china's kiangsu province has rapidly expanded its rural medical service under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line in health work. now all people's communes in the province have clinics, nearly half of which can perform fairly complex operations. most of the production brigades have set up the cooperative medical service.

since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, party organizations at all levels in the province have strengthened their leadership over rural health work and provided the countryside with 10,000 medical workers as well as funds and equipment in accordance with chairman mao's instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." in addition, nearly 2,000 city medical workers tour the countryside in mobile teams every year to treat patients and help rural doctors improve their skill.

before liberation, tanyang county had only one clinic which could not perform operations. now it has a county hospital and 29 commune clinics (one for each commune). they have a total of 1,100 medical workers and an equal number of beds. twentysix of the commune clinics can perform abdominal operations. the fanghsien commune clinic successfully performed gastrectomy under acupuncture anaesthesia. the sungpo commune clinic removed a 6.5-kg. tumour from a boy.

the strengthening of commune clinics enables peasants to get treatment in their own communes instead of travelling a long way to the county hospital.

initiated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, the cooperative medical service is run on the basis of the production brigade. brigade members each pay an annual fee of one yuan for the service which receives a subsidy from the brigade welfare funds. the service covers the medical cost of brigade members when they fall ill.

every brigade in the province has two barefoot doctors. most of them are sons and daughters of former poor and lower-middle peasants. because they have profound class feeling for the poor and lower-middle peasants they serve the peasants heart and soul. they are active in preventing epidemic diseases, disposing of night soil, giving inoculations and popularizing knowledge of environmental hygiene. some can perform common surgical operations and treat difficult diseases. a brigade barefoot doctor in the chengmao commune in kunshan county cured an old peasant who had suffered from facial nerve paralysis for years after giving him a month of acupuncture treatment.

Development of Medical Service in Central China Minority Area

(NCNA-English Changsha, Aug. 6, 1973)

the tuchia and miao autonomous chou in western hunan province now has 18.5 times as many medical workers and over 29 times as many hospital beds as in 1948, the year before liberation. the chou, inhabited by two million and more people of tuchia, miao and han nationalities, is covered by a co-operative medical service.

the party organizations at all levels in the chou have strengthened leadership in recent years in line with chairman mao's teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." they have sent 300 medical workers from chou and county hospitals to work in remote areas. medical schools and hospitals have trained more than 200 professional medical workers, over 6,000 barefoot doctors and 16,000 health workers. lungshan county, mostly inhabited by tuchia people, assigned 150 tuchia barefoot doctors to serve in people's commune clinics. this accounts for 30 per cent of the professional medical workers.

about 1,800 doctors and nurses have attended short-term training classes in rotation in the past three years.

the party committee of the autonomous chou regularly organized mobile medical teams to work in remote areas. more than 330 teams with 3,000 doctors and nurses were sent to the rural areas during busy farming seasons last year. they took part in farm work and treated patients. the mobile medical teams give the local people free medical check-ups and treat common and recurrent ailments.

VISIT OF MIAO YUN-TAI TO CHINA

NPC Chairman Chu Teh Meets and Fetes Mr. Miao Yun-tai

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 6, 1973)

chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, today cordially met with mr. miao yun-tai, former member of the executive yuan council (minister without portfolio) of the kuomintang government and delegate to the old political consultative conference of 1946, his daughter miao yu-cheng, and his granddaughter chu hung and her husband chen ching-po. he gave a banquet in their honour.

present on the occasion were ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, kang ke-ching, member of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, ngapo tsirten-choga, deputy to the n.p.c., li chin-teh, deputy secretary general of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee, and leading members and staff members of organizations concerned hou chun-huai, chou kang-jen, li szu-wen, chen shui-chuan and hsiao hsin-wen.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Head of Chinese Exhibition Group Arrives in Argentina

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1973)

li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade and head of the chinese group in charge of the chinese economic and trade exhibition in argentina, arrived in buenos aires yesterday, according to a report from the capital of argentina.

he was greeted at the airport by jose maria vasques, counsellor in the field of economic affairs of the foreign ministry of argentina, and leopoldo vatalitiz, coordinator responsible for the promotion of exports of the argentine ministry of commerce.

also present at the airport were cheng wei-chih, chinese ambassador to argentina, and sun hsi-fan, commercial attache of the chinese embassy, and members of the exhibition group who had arrived in buenos aires earlier.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Calls on Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Taking Rest in Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 5, 1973)

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to the democratic people's republic of korea, and his wife chang hui-wen today called on samdech norodom sihanouk and madame princess monique sihanouk who are taking a rest here.

samdech norodom sihanouk had a cordial talk with the chinese ambassador.

then, samdech and madame sihanouk held a luncheon for the chinese ambassador and his wife, and counsellors of the chinese embassy chang shu-yuan and liu chun-pei.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japan Physical Culture Society Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 5, 1973)

the delegation of the japan society for physical culture led by masaji tabata, vice-president of the society, wound up its friendly visit to shanghai and left here for hangchow by air today. the delegation was accompanied on its tour by chu tse, a leading member of a department under the chinese physical culture and sports commission.

present at the airport to give a warm send-off to the delegation were chang chen-ya, member of the standing committee of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and leading member of the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, liu ping-chen, a leading member of the shanghai branch of the all-china sports federation, and local sportsmen.

the delegation arrived here from nanking on the morning of august 4 and was given a luncheon by wang yi-ping, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee. wang yi-ping and masaji tabata spoke at the luncheon which was permeated with an atmosphere of warm friendship. they both expressed the deep conviction that the current visit of the delegation would further promote the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and japan and strengthen sports exchanges between the two countries.

while in shanghai, the japanese friends visited the shanghai children's palace and a spare-time physical culture school, where they were warmly welcomed.

Peking Ceremony for First Strike of Bronze Bell Presented by Kyoto Mayor of Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 6, 1973)

a ceremony was held at the kwangchi monastery here today to give the first strike to the bronze bell presented by kyoto mayor motoki funahashi to the china-japan friendship association.

taking part in the ceremony were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, chao pu-chu, a leading member of the buddhist association

of china, wang yun-sheng, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the association; and

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan yoshizo yasuda, and standing director of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) masuzo akatsu.

the 50 kilogrammes bronze bell was a reproduction of the state treasure bell in the myoshinji (a monastery) of kyoto which is eight times heavier. on the bell is the inscription by the mayor "a bell for eternal friendship".

CHINA AND ROMANIA

New Chinese Ambassador to Romania Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1973)

li ting-chuan, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the socialist republic of romania, left here by air today for his post.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese Ambassador to Somalia Gives Army Day Reception

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Aug. 2, 1973)

chinese ambassador to somalia fan tso-kai gave a reception here on august 1 in celebration of the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the nearly 300 guests were ismail ali abucar, vice-president of the somali supreme revolutionary council (s.r.c.) and secretary of state for information and national guidance; mohamed omar ges, member of the s.r.c. and secretary of state for tourism and national parks;

abdi razzak mohamed abucar, member of the s.r.c. and secretary of state for education; omar arteh ghalib, secretary of state for foreign affairs; major general jama mohamed ghalib, commander of the police force; brigadier general nur addo ali, second vice-commander of the national army; and other high-ranbab government officials.

diplomatic envoys and military attaches of some countries to somalia were also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Ten Years of Clamors for "Disarmament" and Ten Years of Frenzied Arms Expansion

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1973)

ten years ago, on august 5, 1963, the soviet union and some other countries including the united states signed in moscow a "treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in atmosphere, in outer space and underwater". at that time, the chinese government pointed out in explicit terms that this treaty "is a big fraud to fool the people of the world" and designed to "consolidate their nuclear monopoly and bind the hands of all the peace-loving countries subjected to the nuclear threat." however, the soviet authorities said that the treaty was signed with a view to promoting "progress in disarmament" and "curtailing" the arms race and therefore it was "the first brick laid in the foundation of the edifice of universal peace and security." during the ten years which have elapsed the soviet union has put forward its "disarmament" plans in an endless stream and become more and more vociferous in its outcries for "disarmament", while its nuclear arms race with another superpower has been accelerated all the time. the "test ban" architects are still continuing their tests in a big way and the soviet revisionists' nuclear force has kept swelling. iron-clad facts have completely punctured this "partial-nuclear test ban treaty" which the soviet union described as the "foundation brick of the edifice of peace," and fully testified to the correctness of the consistent stand taken by the chinese government on the disarmament issue.

in the ten years after the signing of the treaty, the soviet revisionists conducted about a hundred more nuclear tests, reaching almost the same level as before the signing of the treaty in terms of the average number of tests conducted annually. the only difference is that

since they had already carried out enough nuclear tests in the atmosphere, they conducted their tests underground instead. the past ten years also saw the testing of many soviet rockets of various types for the purpose of improving the quality of their inter-continental ballistic missiles. during the period they launched scores of rockets into the high seas of the pacific alone. meanwhile, the number of earth satellites launched annually by the soviet union for military purposes increased several times. in the ten years they launched a total of 400 to 500 earth satellites, many of which were geared directly to the purpose of developing strategic nuclear weapons. all this shows that the "partial nuclear test ban treaty" is aimed solely at prohibiting non-nuclear countries from developing nuclear weapons and it imposes no restrictions whatever on the tests conducted by the soviet union for the purpose of developing its strategic nuclear weapons.

endless tests and huge military expenses have swelled the soviet nuclear armament rapidly in the past ten years. according to data supplied by the international institute for strategic studies in london, the soviet union had only 100 inter-continental ballistic missiles in 1963, the year when the "partial nuclear test ban treaty" was signed, but now it has over 1,500 icbm's, showing an increase of more than 15 times compared with ten years ago. the number of submarine-launched ballistic missiles is now five times as many as that in 1963, with military units being equipped with the latest missiles only in the last few years. during the same period, the number of soviet "strategic missile forces" more than quadrupled. it was precisely under the cover of the high-flown terms of "peace" and "disarmament" that the soviet strategic nuclear armament has been expanding to such an extent in the ten years. what can it be if not fooling the people of the world?

in these ten years, the soviet revisionist clique also dished up and signed a number of other treaties and agreements on nuclear disarmament, all of which were designed to impose restrictions on others and to develop its own strength, maintain its nuclear monopoly and carry out nuclear blackmail so that it could rule supreme in the world.

in 1968, the soviet revisionist clique concocted another treaty called the treaty on the "non-proliferation of nuclear weapons". it profusely advertised this treaty as a "treaty which can close all loopholes to the spread of nuclear weapons". in fact, it was its purpose to "cut off all roads leading to the accession of nuclear weapons by those who do not have them", while the clique itself would be free to proliferate these weapons everywhere. it was precisely after the signing of this treaty that the soviet union equipped its navy with a large quantity of nuclear submarines which can launch long-range ballistic missiles. this is tantamount to carrying nuclear weapons

to all oceans of the world. as is shown by the data of the international institute for strategic studies in london, up to 1968 the soviet union had only 7 nuclear submarines which can launch ballistic missiles and most of them were equipped with comparatively short-range and old-type missiles, and the number of nuclear submarines equipped with ballistic missiles rose to 39 in 1972, an increase of more than five times in four years. a naval chieftain of the soviet revisionist clique boasted that "atomic submarines equipped with powerful rocket-nuclear weapons" are "masters of vast oceans". one might ask: when an increasing number of "masters of vast oceans" equipped with a large quantity of nuclear weapons are running wild on the seas and oceans and posing threat to various countries, is it not a clear fact that the nuclear overlord is perpetrating unbridled proliferations of nuclear weapons?

in may, 1972, the soviet union and the united states signed a series of agreements including the agreement on the "limitation" of offensive strategic arms. the soviet union declared then that these documents "are called upon to avoid another round in the strategic arms race" but before the ink on these agreements became dry, the soviet union declared once and again that "great efforts must be made to strengthen the defence capability of our country" and that it was necessary "to apply scientific gains in various military fields at the maximum". western news agencies reported that from may 26, 1972, the day the agreement on the "limitation" of offensive strategic arms was signed, to july 6 of the same year, the soviet union carried out seven tests of inter-continental missiles and eight tests of submarine-launched ballistic missiles, or about once every four days. to modernize its inter-continental ballistic missiles, the soviet union made all efforts to conduct tests and research on missiles with multiple warheads so as to strengthen its nuclear striking force within the "quota" set by the agreement. e.l. richardson, then u.s. defence secretary, disclosed last march that the soviet union was developing and testing three kinds of new inter-continental ballistic missiles and had added to its arsenal a kind of new nuclear submarine-launched ballistic missiles. it is crystal clear that far from playing its part in avoiding "another round in the strategic arms race", the agreement has been the accelerator of "another round" in the soviet-u.s. nuclear race.

the soviet union's deceptive propaganda on disarmament reached a new climax after brezhnev's u.s. visit last june. the soviet revisionists again spread the miasma by alleging that they were "resolved to do their utmost to see to it that the ominous flame of nuclear weapons should never again blaze up on earth." hardly had these words died down when they conducted two underground nuclear tests in succession. the "flame" of " nuclear weapons indeed shed light on the ugly features of the soviet revisionists in stepping up nuclear arms expansion.

ten years is only too short in history. but during the ten short years the soviet revisionists made the most revealing performance. a cursory review of this period shows that every trick the soviet revisionists resorted to on the alleged reduction of nuclear armament became a laughing-stock which served to unmask themselves. right after the "partial nuclear test ban treaty" was signed ten years ago, the soviet revisionists made a number of celebrated pronouncements alleging that through the soviet efforts, the peoples "have seen that there is a possibility of curtailing the arms race, the grave burden of which presses down on them," that, as an inevitable outcome, disarmament "will greatly reduce the arms spending. funds thus saved can be used to develop the economy of the countries which have rid themselves of the status of colonies and dependencies", that the reduction of military appropriations by one-fifth "will enable the under-developed countries to attain the economic level of italy and france in twenty to twenty-five years", and so on and so forth. such pronouncements are ringing in people's ears to this day, but the developing countries still fail to see the soviet revisionists using the money saved from alleged armament reduction to help them "attain the economic level of italy and france". on the contrary, they only see a self-styled "developed socialist country" making a mess of its national economy under the heavy burden of military expenditures, and the soviet revisionist chieftains' nauseating manners in begging loans and aids from countries like italy and france.

it should be pointed out that in these ten years, the other superpower, the united states, in striving to maintain its superiority, has spared no efforts in the nuclear arms race too. in this period, it spent 70,000 to 80,000 million dollars for this purpose, conducted two to three hundred nuclear tests and expanded its strategic armed forces. as a result, the number of its inter-continental ballistic missiles has increased to more than one thousand as compared with that over 400 at the time the "partial nuclear test ban treaty" was signed in 1963, and the number of nuclear submarine-launched ballistic missiles has also increased over 150 per cent. the united states has left the soviet union far behind in multiple independently targetable missiles and has begun to equip its forces with them. immediately after the signing of the "agreement on certain measures with respect to the limitation of strategic offensive arms" last year, calls were made in the u.s. congress for "action" and "improvement" on strategic offensive systems. the then u.s. defence secretary melvin r. laird said at a congress session that "peace cannot be bought cheaply", that "this is no time for complacency", that "it is essential to maintain technological superiority" and that "we must continue such existing deployment programs as mirv and sram." soon after the soviet-u.s. talks in june this year, the present u.s. defence secretary james

schlesinger said that it was essential to "ensure that we have credible deterrence... across the entire spectrum of risk" to check the "adventurous acts" of the soviet union. from these statements it can be seen that the disarmament "treaties" and "agreement" of all descriptions are just as cheap as the scraps of paper they were written on and can have no binding force either in respect to the u.s. expansion of strategic nuclear armament.

history is inexorable. the ten years during which social-imperialism kept clamouring for "disarmament" have been ten years of soviet contention with the united states for nuclear superiority, for a nuclear overlord position, and for frenzied armament expansion, nuclear arms expansion in particular. its true colours as a nuclear overlord have revealed themselves more and more fully and its frauds have been brought into the light of day one after another by its own actions. therefore the soviet revisionists has found it increasingly difficult to hoodwink the people of the world.

CHINA AND SPAIN

First Spanish Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 5, 1973)

angel sanz briz, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of spain to the people's republic of china, arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND US

Dr. Yang Chen-ning and His Wife Leave Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 6, 1973)

chinese-american physicist dr. yang chen-ning and his wife tu chih-li left here for kwangchow by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned chang chen-ya, fang hsiao and chao chi-wu, as well as relatives of dr. yang chen-ning.

vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen, wang shao-yung and feng kuo-chu had met and feted dr. yang and his wife.

American School Teachers' and Educators' Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 6, 1973)

hsu yun-pei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and hu sha, a leading member of the office of the scientific and educational group under the state council, met with and feted the 16-member american school teachers' and educators' delegation here this evening. they had a friendly conversation.

the delegation arrived here on august 4 at the invitation of the educational circles in peking. after their stay here, the delegation will visit sian, nanking and shanghai before going home.

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RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Improve Work Regarding Educated Youth Going to Countryside

- Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial -

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1973)

the "people's daily" editorial today entitled "improve work regarding educated young people going to countryside" follows in full:

a big undertaking of china's socialist revolution and socialist construction is that young people with education go to the countryside. in response to chairman mao's great call for young people with education to go to the countryside, millions of students, filled with revolutionary enthusiasm, have gone to people's communes, production and construction corps of the army and state farms in the rural areas and border regions in the past few years, and integrated themselves with the workers and peasants. under the leadership of the party, they face the world and brave storms in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. many advanced collectives, and outstanding people like hsing yen-tzu and hou chun, have emerged. a number of young people have been admitted into the chinese communist party or the communist youth league, some have become members of leading bodies at various levels and others are in charge of various kinds of work at the grassroots. many have made inventions and creations and become an active and vital force in the socialist revolution and construction in the countryside. facts fully prove that "our countryside is vast and has plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full." this tumultuous revolutionary torrent of educated young people going to the countryside has pounded the idea and habit of looking down on the peasants and manual labour cultivated by the exploiting classes for thousands of years.

this has played a tremendous role in changing habits and customs and transforming society, bringing closer the relations between town and country, thereby strengthening the worker-peasant alliance. this has had and will continue to have a profound impact on political, ideological, economic, cultural and other spheres.

a great number of educated students are going to the countryside every year. this vividly shows the superiority of our socialist system. agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. the situation in agriculture is very important for the development of our country's socialist revolution and socialist construction. the expansion of agriculture and transformation of the countryside require that a great number of educated young people combine their political, cultural and scientific knowledge with the class struggle and socialist farming in the villages so as to contribute to building a new socialist countryside. many former poor and lower-middle peasants have put it well: "the countryside needs educated young people." young city-bred people have little contact with rural life. they should go to the countryside to be tempered as they grow up. this is an important way to train successors who will carry forward the cause of proletarian revolution. the countryside is a university in which young people can learn many things and do a great deal of work. re-educated by the former poor and lower-middle peasants, they become integrated with the working people step by step and become workers with both socialist consciousness and culture. many educated young people have put it well: "we badly need the countryside." the two needs -- that of the peasants and that of the young people -- are needs for continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, for strengthening the foundation of the socialist economy and the superstructure, for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and preventing the restoration of capitalism. in a word, this is aimed at carrying out chairman mao's injunction: "practise marxism, and not revisionism".

as educated young people going to the countryside is a great socialist revolution, it is only natural that there is a struggle between the two ideologies, the two classes and the two lines. leadership at all levels should view and handle this revolution in the light of the party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism. comrades who resolutely implement chairman mao's revolutionary line will heartily support this revolution and consider doing a good job an important matter of consolidating and developing the significant achievements of the great proletarian cultural revolution. our cadres act in this way. many comrades have taken the lead in sending their sons and daughters to do farming. it should be noted that some comrades have a poor understanding of this revolution and are not effective in it. we hope they will straighten themselves out quickly. for a good job to be done regarding educated young people going to the countryside, one must

set an example by one's own actions and resolutely combat unhealthy tendencies. in educating and taking care of young people who go to the countryside or return to their home villages, proletarian politics must be put in command and ideological-political work done meticulously. young people are the most eager to study, the least conservative, and their main tendency is good. we should firmly protect and support their revolutionary spirit and listen to their opinions and demands. attention should be given to studying how to help them display their strong points, actively training them and not regarding them as people in general and ignoring their special characteristics.

to do this work well we must take as the key link criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, penetratingly criticize such reactionary fallacies peddled by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers as "study in order to become officials", "go to the countryside to make a name for oneself" and on the other hand slandering it as "a form of reform through forced labour", expose the ultra-right essence of their counter-revolutionary revisionist line and eradicate their poisonous influence. vigilance should be maintained against sabotage by class enemies. class enemies and criminals who oppress and persecute educated young people should be dealt heavy blows and punished according to law so as to ensure the healthy maturing of the younger generation.

cadres at all levels should conscientiously carry out chairman mao's instructions and map out an overall plan to solve the problems educated young people encounter in their advance, and implement the party's policies to help the young people settle in the countryside for a long period. they should organize the educated young people to study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and learn culture, science and technology, help them steel themselves and foster the proletarian world outlook and become red and expert. the young people should be concerned about the socialist revolution in the superstructure and the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the ideological field, should learn to tell materialism from idealism, marxism from revisionism, and struggle resolutely against erroneous ideas and tendencies that hold back the advance of socialism and are unfavourable for the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship. active, prudent measures should be taken to admit into the party and youth league those young people who meet the requirements. attention should be paid to training cadres from educated young people. for those sons and daughters that can be educated, stress should be put on political behaviour. young people should be taught to work hard, take an active part in labour and strive to expand production. there must be equal pay for equal work for educated young people and the local commune peasants. it is necessary to give young people patient guidance in production, and pay attention to their living

conditions, ensuring a proper balance between work and leisure. it is necessary to take into consideration the physiological conditions of educated girls in assigning farm work. only when work in these fields is done well can the young people be encouraged more effectively to take the road of integrating themselves with the workers and peasants.

the experience of the past few years shows that the key to doing the work regarding educated young people going to the countryside well lies in party leadership. party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership, review the work strictly, sum up experience, map out programmes, and do a good job untiringly. the communist youth league and the women's federation must take as important tasks uniting and educating the great number of educated young people going to or returning to the countryside. cities that mobilize educated young people to go to the countryside must co-ordinate closely with the areas that accept them, and send capable cadres with a sound ideology to lead them. revolutionary parents should assist the comrades in the rural areas in the ideological education of their children. comrades in the rural areas should take further steps to see to it that these educated young people are well taken care of and re-educated. cultural and publishing units should turn out more reading matter for eudcated young people. all fronts and departments must make great co-ordinated efforts to help bring up successors to the revolutionary cause. educated young people are the treasure of the party and the state. with a sense of political responsibility to the party's cause and a high spirit of responsibility to the younger generation of the proletariat, we should warmly help them mature and take further steps to improve their settling down in the countryside.

to the young comrades who have gone in vast numbers to the countryside or returned to it, chairman mao, the party central committee and the people throughout the country are paying attention to you and pin their best hopes on you.. the next 50 to 100 years or so, beginning from now, will be a great era of radical change. the look of our country, especially of the rural areas, will undergo phenomenal changes. young people should set high aims and have lofty goals, take roots and mature in the countryside, make great efforts with the masses of the former poor and lower-middle peasants to carry forward the movement of "in agriculture, learn from tachai", and by self-reliance and hard work make still greater contributions in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line, in modernizing agriculture and in fulfilling the great historic mission of building the new socialist countryside exclamation

LITERATURE AND ART

Vigorously Develop the Creation of Portrait Paintings

by

Chang Ch'iang (张蔷)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 2, 1973)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, our country's cause of socialist revolution is full of vigor and vitality and is heading for ever greater prosperity. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers fighting on various fronts are "inspired, militant and daring," are bringing into full play their intelligence and ability and their boundless creative power, and are fighting vigorously for accomplishing the various militant tasks put forth at the 9th Party Congress and realizing the long-range ideal of communism. Socialist new personages, new deeds, new ideas and new styles emerge in large numbers, and proletarian heroes have grown up quickly in their millions. Molding lofty, perfect images of the worker-peasant-soldier heroes to serve proletarian politics and to serve socialism is the basic task for proletarian literature and art. In the creation of fine arts, especially the creation of portrait paintings, only by vigorously reflecting the real struggles and life, actively portraying the worker-peasant-soldier masses and employing all possible means to mold the lofty, perfect images of the worker-peasant-soldier heroes can we bring into full play the fighting role of the revolutionary literature and art in "uniting and educating the people and hitting at and wiping out the enemy" and give an impetus to the development of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment.

But, works reflecting the class struggle are not common among our creations of portrait paintings at present, and the quality of these works is not high enough. This problem must be solved without fail. Marxism holds that the history ever recorded in writing has invariably been the history of class struggle. Class struggle is the "direct motive force" propelling the development of history and forms the "huge lever" in the reform of modern society. Engels further pointed out: The revolutionary resistance of the working class to oppression by the bourgeoisie should be recorded in the archives of history and should take a position in the sphere of realism. Shouldn't class struggle which is called by the teachers of the proletarian revolution the "direct motive force" and "huge lever" propelling social development be reflected actively and demonstrated fully and take an important position in portrait painting? But, some of our painters lack the creative spirit of advancing in the face of difficulties and arduously making a search. They consciously or unknowingly shun the direct and frontal description of class struggle. Truly, we may meet numerous problems and difficulties during the creation of fine arts, especially in reflecting class struggle in individual paintings. But, we can solve the problems as long as we sum up our experience well and go through practice repeatedly. For the sake of the entire revolutionary cause of the proletariat, accurately and profoundly portraying the victory of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie and predicting the essence of

the great struggle in which the bourgeoisie will ultimately be wiped out should become the main theme of creation for the revolutionary artists.

In molding lofty, perfect images of the worker-peasant-soldier heroes, the ideological revolutionization of the authors is an important preamble. Literary and artistic work is the product of the social life reflected in the author's mind. It intensively reflects the author's political attitude and ideological feelings. Lu Hsün once said: "The fountain ejects nothing but water, and the blood vessel ejects nothing but blood." He pointed out extremely graphically and accurately the relationship between the author's political tendency and his world outlook. The first prerequisite to portraying the high consciousness in the class struggle and the struggle in line of the worker-peasant-soldier heroes is that the author must have a high awareness of the class struggle and the struggle in line. Experience in molding the artistic models of the proletariat, such as Li Yü-ho, Yang Tzu-jung and Fang Hai-chen, in the revolutionary model plays shows that: The height of the author's consciousness is equal to the height of the ideological level of the heroic personages in his work. To perform a revolutionary play well, one must first be a revolutionary. Therefore, we artists must first study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and thoroughly change our world outlook if we want to draw more and better paintings of portraits and mold lofty, perfect images of the worker-peasant-soldier heroes; we must permanently, unconditionally and wholeheartedly go deeply into the fiery struggles and everyday life of the workers, peasants and soldiers and forever maintain our inexhaustible vitality in the creation of fine arts.

In molding lofty, perfect images of the worker-peasant-soldier heroes, the author must diligently study the laws of art creation, improve his painting techniques and enhance his power of artistic expression. Revolutionary political contents can be fully embodied only by applying the perfect artistic form. In portrait paintings, the creation of images of the worker-peasant-soldier heroes and the revelation of the thought of the main theme rest with the author's application of his expert painting techniques and adoption of an artistic form welcomed by the masses. Under the leadership of the correct line, and for the sake of graphically and vividly expressing the revolutionary reality and the revolutionary ideal and eulogizing the high spiritual realm of the images of worker-peasant-soldier heroes, the artists must make strenuous efforts to learn the corresponding techniques of artistic expression, elaborately depict the heroes' youthful mental outlook and the beauty of their internal world, and achieve "unity of the revolutionary political content and the highest possible perfection of artistic form." They must oppose the undesirable tendency to go after external motion and posture while neglecting the description of the internal spirit of the characters. They also must make strenuous efforts to practice the basic skills of painting and to study the structure of the human body and pay attention to building up their ability to express the material feelings. Artists must perseveringly draw more sketches, accumulate rich, vivid and visualized materials, and pay attention to overcoming the defects of similarity in appearances and of "putting a uniform on the workers, peasants and soldiers and drawing the intellectuals with the same face." In short, in order to mold good images of the worker-peasant-soldier heroes, they must boldly go through practice and never fear failure in artistic work. They must bravely

make improvements and creations. They must make constant efforts to improve their skills, so as to come nearer to perfection with each passing day.

Molding lofty, perfect images of the worker-peasant-soldier heroes is a deep-going ideological revolution. We must repeatedly undergo contest of strength and launch violent struggles before we can enable the proletariat to occupy firmly the positions of literature and art. In class society, literature and art always belong to a certain class and serves the interests of a certain class. The exploiting classes of the past always regarded fine arts as a tool for publicizing their reactionary political views and moral ethics and beautifying their representatives. This is especially true with the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. They make use of fine art creation to tamper with history, to eulogize themselves and to serve their sinister scheme of betrayal against the Party and the country and restoring capitalism. Historical experience shows that if the proletariat does not occupy the position of fine arts, especially the sphere of portrait paintings, the bourgeoisie will surely make use of it to carry out counter-revolutionary fraud and propaganda.

Even if the proletariat has grasped the power of leadership and the correct line has occupied the leading position, the bourgeoisie still may change its features and adopt different tactics to peddle the revisionist trash and to undermine the socialist economic base. We must keep our heads clear, heighten our political scent, build up our power of cognition, constantly put the change of world outlook in the first position, always guard against the resurgence of the bourgeois ideology, and never slacken our tit-for-tat struggle against the bourgeois ideology. In order to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and bring prosperity to the creation of socialist literature and art, we must consciously shoulder the heavy duty of molding lofty, perfect images of the worker-peasant-soldier heroes, and strive to create, with the revolutionary fortitude of remaining firm and indomitable and marching forward bravely, good works really worthy of our great age and our great people!

* * *

Mold Heroic Images of Our Age

by

Wang Hui (王晖)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 2, 1973)

Use the paintbrush to eulogize our great age of today and to mold lofty images of the masters of our age--the worker-peasant-soldier heroes. This arduous and glorious task has historically been vested in our professional and amateur revolutionary artists. Shouldering this historical task is not an easy job. Revolutionary artists should establish a noble will to make still greater contributions toward bringing prosperity to the cause of socialist fine arts.

Works of literature and art stem from real life but is different from it. Life as reflected in works of literature and art "can and ought to be on a higher plane, more intense, more concentrated, more typical, nearer the ideal, and therefore more universal than actual everyday life." The creation of proletarian literature and art takes the Marxist-Leninist dialectical-materialist world outlook as its guide. We should and can reflect the most essential and most typical things of our age, mold the lofty images of the proletarian heroes, demonstrate the invincible strength of the revolutionary models and go further to display before the people the beautiful future which is an invariable trend of social development and to "help the masses propel history forward."

Starting from everyday life but on a plane higher than everyday life," the revolutionary model plays have furnished us with precious experience in how to follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and to extract things from the revolutionary struggles and everyday life and to mold the images of the worker-peasant-soldier heroes which are on a higher plane than real life. Should we confine ourselves to real personages and real deeds, we cannot create such lofty, heroic images.

Creators of fine arts should learn very well from the revolutionary model plays and strive to mold the heroic images of our age.

The most important question is to conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung's thought, and go on raising the Marxist-Leninist level and the consciousness in class struggle and the struggle in line. The Party's policies serve the Party's line. We must show close concern for the situation of the revolutionary struggles and strenuously study and comprehend the Party's directives, policies and tasks in every period of time. Only by so doing can we gain an insight into the essence of real life, grasp the pulse of our age and take a firm hold of typical things. A very important point responsible to the success of the oil painting, entitled, "Never Cease Fighting," is that the author not only has deeply comprehended Lu Hsün's thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of waging arduous struggles against imperialism, the Kuomintang reactionaries and their "running writers and artists" on the one hand and, launching dogged struggles against the Trotskyites and turncoats who called themselves

"Marxists," under the environments of the White terror on the other hand. The author also can deeply understand the extremely important real meaning of Lu Hsün's spirit in deeply criticizing swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and distinguishing between genuine and sham Marxism today. Only by standing on such a high ideological plane can an author mold a brilliant image of Lu Hsün, the great thinker, revolutionist and man of letters.

The second question is to learn from society and stand firm on keeping in close touch with life. We must permanently, unconditionally and wholeheartedly live among the worker-peasant-soldier masses and in the three fiery great revolutionary movements, make deep-going observations, studies and analysis of and learn experience from all matters before we can possibly enter the course of creation. In order to keep in close touch with life, we should put our footing on transformation of world outlook, modestly learn from the masses and form one with the masses in thought and feeling.

In the creation of the oil painting, "Deep Affection," the author went through a change in thought and feeling after living and laboring together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, so that he saw unusual, profound meaning in the very ordinary motion of the old woman who tried to feel with her hand whether it was warm or not underneath the quilt. This was absolutely not a product of the so-called "inspiration" in creation as trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, but an invariable outcome of the deep-going observation and understanding of everyday life by the author with deep class affection. This involves not only the question of plane of thinking but also the question of the depth of life, and neither of them is dispensable. In the last analysis, this involves the question of world outlook. If one continues to change one's world outlook in the course of keeping in close touch with life, one will continuously deepen one's understanding of the essence of life.

Some people "keep inclose touch with life" merely for the purpose of collecting materials. They often fail to score good results. Those who live among the workers, peasants and soldiers do not necessarily understand the workers, peasants and soldiers and are not necessarily capable of creating the heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers in their works. This deserves very much to be studied and summed up.

Not everything in life can be used as material for creation. Only by really familiarizing oneself with and understanding the people and things which one is going to paint and by keeping one's "heart" in close touch with life can one unearth and gather really valuable materials and can one possibly mold the heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers. "What is perceived cannot at once be comprehended, and only what is comprehended can be more deeply perceived." We should deeply comprehend and firmly remember this teaching given by Chairman Mao.

In molding the heroic images of our age, we also must correctly handle the relationship between political content and artistic form. "The unity of revolutionary political content and the highest possible perfection of artistic form" is the principle which must be followed in the creation of revolutionary literature and art. Although a work of fine arts may have

excellent composition, coloring, touches, or black-and-white effects, it cannot be a good work if it fails to express very well its political content and to mold the images of the workers, peasants and soldiers or even distorts the images of the workers, peasants and soldiers. An artistic work which has good political content, has a good desire of molding heroic images of the workers, peasants and soldiers but lacks the strength of artistic influence, is like a man without flesh and blood. Neither can it bring its fighting role into full play.

The application of an artistic form must be subordinate to the needs of the revolutionary content. In the course of creation, if an author takes the artistic form as the goal and forcefully adapts the content to the form, he is putting the cart before the horse and will go astray. However, he cannot possibly achieve high-level unity of content and form if he pays no attention to studying the application of the artistic form.

The course of creating the Chinese painting "Before Going to University" was a zigzag one in achieving better unity of content and form. At first, the author gave greater consideration to the matter of artistic form and let the poor old peasant pour seeds from a winnow into a bag which his daughter was holding. He felt that this was a lively composition. But, the ideological content of this work was therefore obscure and confused, and the image of the old poor peasant also appeared to be insipid and dull. When the author subsequently took ideological content as the point of departure, resolutely eliminated the winnow and portrayed the old poor peasant as holding some seeds with both hands, the lofty state of mind of the poor and lower-middle peasants in sending to socialist university the seeds (figuratively, the daughter) which they had bred with great care was manifested in a lively way, and the image of the old poor peasant immediately became gigantic! This not only did not harm the artistic quality of the work but, on the contrary, added strength to the artistic influence of this work. Meanwhile, the author also paid attention to applying the characteristics of the artistic form of expression by Chinese painting and eliminated some characters and environments which did not matter much with the main theme, thereby making the picture simple and clearcut and the characters in it look more prominent.

Our great motherland's socialist revolution and construction go on developing. Heroic personages have emerged in an unending stream from among the workers, peasants and soldiers on various fronts. The great age inspires us to brandish our drawing brushes in full revolutionary heroism, to draw newer and more beautiful pictures, to mold heroic images of our age, and to go on adding beautiful flowers to the garden of fine arts of the socialist motherland!

* * *

SUMMER VACATION

Spend a Revolutionized Summer Vacation and Greet the Combat Tasks of the New School Term

- During the summer vacation, many schools in Shanghai municipality hold teachers' criticize-revisionism and style-rectification study classes to raise their awareness of the struggle in line, and organize parti-colored and variegated summer vacation activities to insure the healthy growth of youths and adolescents

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 2, 1973)

(Our own correspondent) For middle and primary schools in Shanghai municipality, the summer vacation began on July 15.

The leadership at various levels attached great importance to summer vacation work this year, and strove to carry out to the letter their ideas, plans and organizational measures. Various ch'ü set up summer vacation work leadership groups. Huangp'u, Hsühui, Ch'angning and other ch'ü placed each of their leadership groups under the charge of a standing committee member of the ch'ü Party committee. Various neighborhood communities and schools also set up summer vacation work groups to strengthen and reinforce the "three-in-one" organizations for handling youth education work.

The educational departments of many ch'ü planned to go on exercising a firm and proper hold on the ideological development of leading bodies in schools. Yangp'u, Nanshih and other ch'ü planned to run study classes for a period of around ten days so as to enable the Party branch secretaries and deputy secretaries of various schools and responsible persons of their revolutionary committees and the leaders of their educational revolutionary units to study the Party's basic line and Chairman Mao's ideas on educational revolution, sum up experiences and lessons drawn from educational work, penetratingly criticize the ultra-Right essence of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' revisionist line, and further raise their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Many schools planned to run teachers' criticize-revisionism and style-rectification study classes for further raising the teachers' awareness of the struggle in line. Hungk'ou ch'ü called on various schools to organize teachers to go to factories to perform one week of manual labor and to receive re-education from the working class. Many ch'ü were also planned to call teachers' general meetings to cite a number of advanced teachers and to further encourage the teachers to be "loyal to the educational undertaking of the Party."

In the course of arranging summer vacation activities for students, many schools persisted in taking criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as the key link and energetically organized various kinds of parti-colored and variegated activities on a small scale to insure that the campus was not closed and education

was not suspended during the school vacation. Many schools decided to set up rooms for playing table tennis and chess game, for reading and for conducting other activities to enrich students' summer vacation life.

Many neighborhood communities strengthened and reinforced their extra-mural tutorship teams. During the summer vacation for adolescents and youths, the youth palaces, cinema houses and theaters, projection teams, cultural centers, swimming pools, playing fields and other units in various ch'ü opened their doors to them, and put on special film shows or organized special activities for them. The Youth Palace of Hsühui ch'ü held a ch'ü-wide exhibition of scientific and technical products of middle and primary school students and the middle and primary school students of the whole ch'ü were organized to visit it by turns. This gave a further boost to the launching of various wholesome scientific and technical activities for young students during the vacation.

The broad masses of teachers and students of the middle and primary schools of Shanghai municipality were determined to spend a revolutionized summer vacation to greet the combat tasks of the new school term.

* * *

PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Armymen and Civilians Are United and Fighting Shoulder-to-Shoulder To Defend and Build Up the Frontier Region

- PLA commanders and fighters stationed at the Northeast frontier region forge fish-and-water bonds with the people of various nationalities

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 2, 1973)

(NCNA Shenyang, August 1, 1973) Guided by the line of unity for victory of the Party's "9th National Congress," the PLA commanders and fighters stationed at Hulanpur and other grasslands on the borders northeastern frontier of the motherland, by fighting shoulder to shoulder in close unity with the people of various nationalities, have contributed their strength toward defending and building up the frontier region. Over a 1,000-li stretch of grassland, there is a new scene of prosperity.

On the eve of "August 1," filled with the joy of victory, the people of various nationalities in the frontier region and the commanders and fighters stationed there--who had forged between them fish-and-water bonds of deep affection--enthusiastically carried out "support army and cherish-people" activities. Many Mongolian nomads turned the traditional Nadam festival which was being held into an armymen-people joint celebration day, a joint gathering to celebrate the bumper harvest. The commanders and fighters of the army units stationed at many areas got together with the peasants and nomads of various nationalities and joined them in mapping out new long-term plans for developing production and a prosperous economy in the frontier region and in revising the pact for strengthening army-people unity. In yurts on the verdure grasslands and in the Olunchun people's new villages nestling among mountains and bordered by water, the armymen and people conscientiously studied together Chairman Mao's teaching, "With the armymen and people united as one, let us see who can beat them" and criticized the criminal acts of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers in sabotaging revolutionary unity. They were determined to implement more properly the line of unity for victory of the Party's "9th National Congress" and win still greater victories.

On the rolling Hulanpur Grasslands, K'o-erh-ch'in Grasslands and Pa-lin Grasslands live peasants and nomads of the Manchurian, Hui, Mongolian, Sibo, Owenki, Olunchun and Tahur nationalities. Propelled by criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign and in a desire to bring about a rapid change in the features of the grasslands, the poor and lower-middle peasants and nomads of various nationalities in these areas launched with seething enthusiasm a mass campaign to "learn from Tachai in agriculture." While keeping a round-the-clock vigilant watch on the motherland's frontier defenses, the commanders and fighters of the various army units stationed at these areas energetically released manpower and material resources in support. The fighters said, "We must let the Tachai-type of red flowers blossom and bear abundant fruits in the frontier region of the motherland.

The Wu-lan-ha-ta brigade on the K'o-erh-ch'in Grassland was formerly a remote pastoral village. The commanders and fighters of the 8th company of a certain army unit fought in unity with the commune member masses of this brigade. On both banks of the Hu-lun River near the village, they built protective embankments, ditches, changed the river course and built dam across the river. By conducting farmland capital construction on a large scale, they converted over 2,000 mow of low-lying waterlogged land into Tachai-type fields.

The 7th company of a certain army stationed at the northern tip of the Hulunpur Grassland fought shoulder to shoulder and found a profound friendship with the I-hu-wu-la brigade that scattered its herds over this area. On one occasion, because the I-hu-wu-la brigade was unable to properly arrange manpower in time for laying in more grass, it looked that the brigade would have difficulty in finding enough winter fodder for the animals. The 7th company immediately sent fighters to help the brigade in gathering over 4,000,000 catties of grass. This insured that the over 30,000 head of cattle in the whole brigade could safely pass the winter. On another occasion, a rarely-seen snowstorm buried two flocks of sheep of the I-hu-wu-la brigade under snow. Hearing this, the cadres and fighters of the 7th company waded through knee-deep snow and quickly rushed to the sheep-grazing point 20 li away. They fought bravely with the masses one day and one night, and the sheep flocks were saved. Every time the busy lambing and wool-shearing season came to the grassland, the 7th company gave all-out support. For years running, the number of animals and total income of this brigade increased without interruption, and the livelihood of the herdsmen improved continuously. The poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen of various nationalities said excitedly, "Chairman Mao has led us onto the road of happiness, and the fraternal soldiers have helped us change heaven and earth. Our life today is really 'I-he-sai-na' (依赫赛纳, 'great' in Mongolian)!"

The commanders and fighters of various units of the garrison forces always bore the masses of various nationalities in mind. When torrential rains came, they wondered if any house in the village had a leaking roof. When it snowed hard, they wondered whether the herdsmen's cattle and sheep were all right. When the herdsmen were grazing their herds on the grasslands, the fighters formed propaganda-service groups to walk the pastures and make rounds of hurts. They made propaganda as they served the broad masses of herdsmen.

Over an area of grassland within a radius of over 100 li of a certain field hospital of the garrison forces are distributed three production brigades. Due to poor communications, their medical and health conditions are rather poor. This field hospital has specially sent three army doctors to the three brigades to help them for more than one year. These doctors helped the brigades develop traditional Chinese medicinal herbs and set up simple and easy-to-manage wards. They have also trained over 120 "barefoot doctors" to insure that there are health workers in each production team.

The 7th company of a certain army unit found that a primary school of a pastoral brigade moved with the yurts round the year, and this made it very inconvenient for children to attend school. It therefore took the initiative in sending over 20 fighters to help the brigade erect three classrooms.

During the fishing season, when the fishermen of the Heche nationality went to fish in the river they had no access to news because they were far away from villages and towns. The outpost fighters of a certain army unit rowed a skiff downstream from 20 li to send newspapers and study materials in time to the fishing point.

The poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen of various nationalities have also displayed ebullient enthusiasm in backing up and supporting fraternal soldiers. They fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal soldiers. In ordinary times, when the fighters are patrolling and standing on sentry along China's frontier, the militiamen of various nationalities set up guard posts on the grasslands to take up watch duties. Everywhere on the grassland that stretches away endlessly into the horizon are guard posts. Everyone of the poor and lower-middle nomads is a sentinel.

On one occasion, a certain army unit wanted to go into a dense forest to carry out an assignment. Many difficulties were encountered in the transportation of supplies. A hunting team of the Owenki nationality immediately sent over ten militiamen to serve as guides to the army unit on their own initiative. They also brought along over 200 tamed deer to help haul things and act in coordination with the army unit.

As a certain frontier defense sub-detachment put up some construction work in preparedness against war on the K'o-erh-ch'in Grassland, the production brigade in the vicinity mobilized over 200 persons to give it aid and support.

A Mongolian herdsman called Pai-ta-ku-la of the Hsi-ma-lin-ch'iu team thought of the fighters of the Signal Corps who had to walk on the scorching sand dunes in the summer heat to check the telephone lines, and he picked from his own melon fields some fresh and juicy "ta melons" (打瓜) and put them under a telegraph pole which the fighters must walk past in the course of checking the lines. A note with the inscription "For the PLA" was pinned to these melons. When the fighters came there to check the lines, they saw in the "ta melons" the deep affection of the Mongolian brothers, and seemed to feel at once that a gush of pure spring water had flown through their hearts.

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PLA Units Stationed at the North Shensi Area Persist in Learning from the People

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 2, 1973)

(NCNA Lanchow, August 1, 1973) In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The PLA must learn from the people of the whole country," the PLA units stationed at the north Shensi area and the militia units have persisted in learning from the revolutionary people of north Shensi in their determination to carry forward the revolutionary traditions and win still greater glories.

The Yenan Military Subdistrict and the PLA units stationed at Yenan organize on many occasions every year cadres and fighters to visit the old residence of Chairman Mao in Yenan and the old site of the "7th Congress" and to study Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice and the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party. The cadres and fighters are also constantly led to visit revolutionary old people and receive education in revolutionary traditions.

In Nanniwan, the commanders and fighters of a certain unit have all along taken the former 359th brigade and the Santaichuang brigade in Nanniwan of today, an advanced unit in "learning from Tachai in agriculture," as their own example in building farms on the basis of self-reliance and hard struggle.

On their way to the camping site, a certain unit of the PLA Units stationed in Yulin passed through Chihlochen, Ch'inghuapien, Shachiat'ien and other battlefields of the Revolutionary Civil War. They visited the revolutionary fighters and support-the-front models of former years and studied their heroic deeds in fighting bravely against the enemy in war time, in energetically developing production and healing the ravages after the war, and in fighting heaven and earth to change the outlook of the mountainous area today.

After the "Red 1st Company" (红一连) of a certain army unit arrived at Jenchiawan of Ich'uan hsien, an important battlefield in the Battle of Ich'uan, its members invited the comrades involved in this battle to recount how our army in former years launched a campaign for pouring out grievances and making three check-ups and effecting a new type of army rectification and their heroic deeds in wiping out the enemy, so as to develop the revolutionary traditions and strengthen the revolutionized development of the army unit. The fighters said, "Everywhere we go, we have something to learn. Everywhere on the way to the camping site is a classroom."

Through learning from the masses of the people, many old cadres have further heightened their spirit, and strengthened their fighting determination. When engaged in an army-people joint production effort by the side of the Tung-t'ing Lake in the past, regiment commander Liu Chen-lin of a certain army unit felt it was tough enough for him to perform land reclamation and transplanting work together with the fighters at the inhospitable lakeside. After he came to north Shensi, drank the water of the Yen River, made a trip to the Paot'a Mountains and visited some veterans of the Red Army now engaged in farming in the countryside, he was unable to calm himself. He found that an 8th Route Army

fighter called Hao Shu-ts'ai, a former labor model in the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia border area, still led the masses to cut up mountains and create fields with a towel wrapped over his head and a big hoe in his hands, although he was this year in his sixties. He found that old veteran Liu Pao-chai of the former 359th brigade, who came to settle down in the countryside more than twenty years ago, still actively contributed his strength to the collective with a hoe in his hand and a basket slung over his shoulder. These old comrades made Liu Chen-lin see the shortcomings in himself. He expressed the determination to fight hard all his life like the revolutionary predecessors.

Political commissar Ts'ui Shao-hua of the militia department of Chihtan hsien had for over 20 years worked all along in the big city. When he first came here, he was not quite used to local life. He originally thought of going back to city after a period of work. The deeds of Red Army veteran Liu Ming-wen of the Shuangho Supply and Marketing Cooperative of this hsien taught him a lesson. Liu Ming-wen joined the Red Army in 1930. Now more than 60 years old, he still carried a load of 70 or 80 catties with a shoulder pole, and delivered goods to the countryside. He had made his way to all the 15 brigades and 60-odd production teams in the commune. The militia department of Chian hsien, Kiangsi Province, had cabled to welcome his return to his hometown to take a rest, and the other people also advised him to return to the South known for its abundance of fish and rice to spend his declining years. But Liu Ming-wen said, "I have trodden the mountains and streams of north Shensi. I have fed on the millet of north Shensi. I have shed my blood on the land of north Shensi. I have listened to the instructions of the Party Central Committee in the caves of north Shensi. I have developed a deep feeling for every blade of grass, every tree, every mountain and every river here. In the past, I fought in north Shensi for the liberation of the whole of China. Today I must give my life to the building of north Shensi!" This old fighter's revolutionary heroism and determination greatly inspired and educated Ts'ui Shao-hua, and caused him to make up his mind in moving his whole family from the big city to live and fight for a long time in Shensi.

Influenced by the revolutionary traditions and educated by the masses, large numbers of young fighters quickly matured after their arrival in north Shensi. When they first came to north Shensi, some fighters who were born on the rolling plains or in the bountiful area of fish and rice were not used to feeding on millet, living in caves, or climbing up the mountain slope. Spurred on by the revolutionary spirit of the people of north Shensi in braving hard and bitter struggles, they have persevered in hard training and are determined to follow the road of the revolutionary predecessors and be successors to the revolutionary cause.

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LUMBERING

Northeast China Lumbermen Combine Timber Felling with Reforestation

(NCNA-English Changchun, Aug. 6, 1973)

a northeast china lumbering centre reports a constant increase in timber reserves thanks to the combination of timber felling with reforestation.

the linchiang forest area in kirin province, where lumbering began almost a century ago, now has far more timber reserves than before liberation though upwards of 10 million cubic metres of timber has been felled over the past two decades and more.

predatory felling of trees by the reactionary rulers and forest fires before liberation caused great damage to the once dense virgin forests in the area. mountains were denuded of trees, and timber reserves dwindled rapidly.

as soon as the linchiang forestry administration was set up after liberation, the workers began to rehabilitate the forest area. to date, 33,000 hectares of felled area have been rejuvenated and 5,000 hectares of barren mountain slopes afforestated. trees planted in early post-liberation years have grown into forests, and they are felled in a planned way.

the workers and staff of the administration made a conscientious study of the local climate and soil and how the trees grow. they learned from experienced peasants the ways to nurse saplings and plant trees in this cold mountainous region. as a result, the survival rate of saplings has reached 92 per cent.

the workers have extended the forests of red pine, a kind of valuable timber, by the method of direct seeding. they treat red pine seeds with chemicals to make them sprout earlier, and sow them at an appropriate time to prevent them from being destroyed by rodents. these red pines grown 16 years ago now average seven metres high and more than 10 cm in diametre.

people's commune members in the forest area help prune trees and cut off the harmful undergrowth during slack farm seasons. together with the forestry workers, they have paid great attention to protecting the forests and combating forest fires. no forest fire has occurred in the area over the past 13 years.

SPORTS

National Middle School Students Sports Meet Opens

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 6, 1973)

the 1973 national middle school students sports meet is taking place in changchun city, northeast china, and yentai city, east china, at the same time.

this is the biggest national middle school students sports meet since liberation. track and field events and basketball tournament are going on in yentai and volleyball and football tournaments in changchun. in three balls tournament began from july 27. track and field events started today.

taking part in the sports meet are 3,200 boys and girls of over 20 nationalities from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions as well as the yentai administrative region and changchun city. many of them are "students good in three ways" at school, namely good in health, study and work.

attending the opening ceremonies in the two cities were leading members of party and government organizations and people's liberation army units of kirin and shantung provinces and changchun and yentai cities, and of the state physical culture and sports commission.

ASIAN-AFRICAN-LATIN AMERICAN TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Tournament Posters Off Press

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 6, 1973)

chinese painters and printers have produced a set of five coloured posters for the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament (a.a.a.) scheduled to open in peking on august 25. to date, more than 80 table tennis organizations on these continents have been entered in the tournament.

the posters which run into 60,000 copies are being mailed by the tournament organizers to the table tennis associations and sports organizations in more than 100 asian, african and latin american countries and regions, as well as to various parts of china.

the five posters were selected from more than 60 drawings submitted by professional and amateur artists in peking, shanghai, tientsin, kwangchow and hangchow. improvements were made before they went into press.

liu ping-li in the south china metropolis of kwangchow drew two posters for the tournament. he said: "the a.a.a. tournament will be a magnificent gathering demonstrating the unity and amity of the people of asia, africa and latin america. we the chinese people welcome the tournament with open arms."

one of his pictures shows groups of chinese youngsters at the airport greeting the arrival of players from the three continents. he repeatedly asked his colleagues and other people for opinions and revised the drawing eight times.

two other pictures have the great unity of the asian, african and latin american peoples as the theme, one portraying three young women of different race in a warm embrace, and the other showing three men players raising their bat-holding arms. another poster depicts six players exchanging experience by a table.

a picture submitted by peking woman painter ho yun-lan shows a multitude of people of various nationalities, singing and dancing, hailing the a.a.a. tournament.

leading cadres and workers at the printing shops turning out the posters pooled their wisdom and efforts to ensure the quality of the pictures. they voluntarily worked overtime and skipped weekend to finish printing.

OVERSEAS CHINESE

Table Tennis Team of Overseas Chinese in Japan from Taiwan Province Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1973)

a table tennis team of overseas chinese in japan from taiwan province of the people's republic of china, led by huang wen-chin, vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents, arrived in peking by air this evening.

players of the team will take part in the forth-coming asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament here.

members of the team received a warm welcome at the airport from li meng-hua, a leading member of the state physical culture and sports commission; chüang tse-tung, a leading member of the all-china sports federation; chen hsien, president of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china; and table tennis coaches and players including li fu-jung, hsi en-ting, hu yu-lan, liang ko-liang and chang li.

masuzo akatsu, standing director of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) now in peking, was also meeting the team at the airport.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMEROON

President Ahidjo Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Yaounde, Aug. 5, 1973)

president h.a. ahidjo of cameroon received chinese ambassador to cameroon chao hsing-chih in the presidency here on august 3. they had a friendly and cordial conversation.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Junior Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Shenyang for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Aug. 6, 1973)

the canadian junior table tennis delegation led by george jovanov wound up its visit to shenyang and left here for shanghai by air today.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by leading members of the liaoning provincial and the shenyang municipal branches of the chinese table tennis association leng pao-chen and hsia chi-fa, and local junior players.

the canadian delegation arrived here from peking on july 29. in shenyang, the junior players of the two countries had friendly joint practices and exchanged experience on many occasions. on the evening of august 4, the canadian team had a friendly contest with the liaoning provincial junior team. in addition to boys' and girls' singles and doubles, mixed chinese-canadian doubles matches were also played. attending the matches were tung lien-pi, a leading member of the liaoning provincial physical culture and sports committee, and hsu ching-teh, a leading member of the liaoning provincial branch of the all-china sports federation.

in the matches, the players of the two countries

showed tenacity and displayed their skill to the full, drawing warm applause from the spectators. the players had a cordial chat after the matches and they pledged to strive together for the consolidation of friendship between the chinese and canadian people and their sportsmen and for the improvement in the table tennis standards of both countries.

the canadian table tennis delegation also visited a factory and a people's commune and toured places of historical interest here.

CHINA AND CHILE

Exhibition of Jose Venturelli's Paintings Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1973)

an exhibition of works by the chilean painter jose venturelli opened at the nationalities palace of culture here this afternoon.

a noted painter known in chile and the rest of latin america, jose venturelli had been to china before on friendly visits and is popular among chinese art enthusiasts who had attended earlier exhibitions of his works.

on display at the current exhibition are more than 50 of his works including oil paintings, pieces of graphic art and sketches done in recent years. these works reflect the life and struggle of the people of chile and other parts of latin america and portray local manners and beautiful landscape there.

among the 200 people attending the opening ceremony were leading members of organizations concerned and artists in the chinese capital, including shen chien, li en-chiu, lin ping, shao yu, wu tso-jen, ku yuan, li ke-jan and chen ta-yuan.

also present were the painter himself, mrs. venturelli and their daughter paz, along with chilean ambassador to china armando uribe a., mrs. uribe and diplomatic officials of the chilean embassy here.

sponsored by the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the exhibition is scheduled for a fortnight's run here.

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese President Stops Over at Kwangchow on Way Home from Vietnam

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 6, 1973)

president marien n'gouabi of the people's republic of the congo and madame n'gouabi and their party today made a brief stop-over at kwangchow on their way home after concluding their visit to the democratic republic of viet nam.

they were greeted at the airport by lin li-ming, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; lo fan-chun and liu kuei-lan, vice-chairmen of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry.

tran van thong, consul of the viet nam consulate-general here, was also present.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Chinese NPC Standing Committee Sends Message of Condolence on Walter Ulbricht's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 6, 1973)

the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china today sent a message of condolence to the council of state of the german democratic republic on the passing away of walter ulbricht. the message reads as follows:

the council of state of the german democratic republic, berlin

shocked to learn of the passing away of chairman walter ulbricht of the council of state of the german democratic republic, we wish to express our condolences.

standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china

peking, august 6, 1973

Li Hsien-nien and Kuo Mo-jo Tender Condolences on Demise of Walter Ulbricht at GDR Embassy

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1973)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress kuo mo-jo went to the embassy of the german democratic republic in peking this afternoon, to express condolences on the death of walter ulbricht, chairman of the g.d.r. council of state.

laid in front of the portrait of ulbricht were wreaths presented by tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the n.p.c., and chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and by the standing committee of the n.p.c. and the chinese foreign ministry.

among the mourner's were leading members of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries including hsiao ching-kuang, yu chan, chen shu-fu, chou jung-kuo, li en-chiu, hsiang chung-pu and chu chuan-hsien.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Egypt-China Friendship Association Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 6, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying met here this evening with ibrahim el tahawi, chairman of the egypt-china friendship association, and the association delegation he is leading. hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were egyptian ambassador to china salah el-abd and counsellor of the egyptian embassy here mostafa a. fahmy.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including chang chieh, chai tse-min and chou chueh.

after the meeting, ho ying gave a banquet in honour of the guests.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Japan Society for Physical Culture Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 7, 1973)

the delegation of the japan society for physical culture wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home today.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the railway station by chi yi-fu, a leading member of the kwangtung branch of the all-china sports federation, chen pin, a leading member of the kwangchow branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and local sportsmen. chu tse, a leading member of a department under the all-china sports federation who accompanied the delegation to kwangchow, was also present.

the delegation arrived here from hangchow by special plane yesterday. the japanese guests were honoured at a banquet hosted in the evening by the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee.

attending the banquet were chao cho-yun, standing committee member of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and chi yi-fu and chen pin. at the banquet which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, hosts and guests toasted the constant growth of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries. while in kwangchow, the delegation toured scenic spots.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese and Korean Army Men's Basketball Teams Play First Friendly Match

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 5, 1973)

the visiting men's basketball team of the chinese people's liberation army and the "february 8" men's basketball team of the korean people's army held their first friendly match in the pyongyang stadium this evening.

seeing the match were colonel general kim chol man, first deputy chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; kim duk jun, vice-chairman of the korean physical culture and sports guidance; people from various circles of pyongyang and officers and men of the korean

people's army. wang yu-chih, military attache of the chinese embassy in korea also saw the match.

the match was exciting and thrilling. the chinese team took the lead at half time by 44 to 30. the korean team played undauntedly and flexibly during the second half and finally won the game by 81 to 73.

colonel general kim chol man and military attache wang yu-chih walked into the court to shake hands with the chinese and korean players and posed for a photo together with them.

prior to the match, colonel general kim chol man received yu wen-huai, leader, and chou ching-yi, deputy leader, of the chinese team and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Lebanese Friend Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1973)

lebanese woman lawyer jacqueline massabuki left here today to tour shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow before returning home.

the lebanese friend arrived in peking on july 31 for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

while in peking, she visited factories, a residential area, scenic spots and historical sites. she also had discussions with chinese juridical workers and cadres in charge of women's work. ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the host organization, met with the lebanese friend and gave a dinner in her honour.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Men's Basketball: Peking Team VS Mauritanian National Team

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Aug. 5, 1973)

the first friendly match between the peking men's basketball team and the mauritanian national basketball team was held in the stadium of "home of youth" here last evening. an opening ceremony was held before the match.

attending the opening ceremony were ahmed ben amar, mauritanian minister of fundamental education and religious affairs and acting minister of secondary education, youth and sports; ba abdoul, leading member of the mauritanian people's party and president of the supreme council of youth; and mohamed ould khattry ould segane, president of the mauritania-china friendship association. chinese ambassador to mauritania wang peng and diplomatic envoys of other countries also attended the ceremony.

friendship between the people and players of the two countries was clearly shown in the stadium. basketballers of the two countries marched into the arena amidst warm applause.

mauritanian minister and chinese ambassador warmly shook hands with players and pennants were exchanged between the two teams.

then the match started. the good sportsmanship demonstrated by players of both countries won repeated warm applause from all spectators. the score of the match was 74 to 42 in favour of the chinese team.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Back from Australia and New Zealand

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1973)

the chinese government trade delegation led by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, wound up its friendly visits to australia and new zealand and returned here by air this evening.

the delegation was met at the airport by chou hua-min and chen chieh, vice-ministers of foreign trade;

tu yu-yun, assistant minister of foreign trade and director of the ministry's general office; and wu fan-wu, a leading member of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

also present were diplomatic officials of the embassies of new zealand and australia in peking.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese Minister of Rural Development Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1973)

adrien senghor, minister of rural development of senegal, and abdou karim sidibe, technical counsellor of the ministry of rural development, arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit.

the distinguished senegalese guests were welcomed at the airport by sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of departments concerned li yung-kai, hsueh na and fu hsing.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Chi Peng-fei Meets Spanish Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1973)

chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister, this afternoon met with angel sanz briz, first spanish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to china, and discussed with him on matters relating to the presentation of his credentials.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Chinese Military Attache Holds Army Day Reception in Khartoum

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Aug. 5, 1973)

liu kuang-chi, military attache of the chinese embassy in the sudan, gave a reception here on the evening of july 31 to celebrate the 46th anniversary of the founding of the chinese people's liberation army.

among the more than 200 guests present at the reception were major general bashir mohamed ali, commander of the armoured corps of the sudanese people's armed forces; major general joseph lago, inspector general of the sudanese people's armed forces; brigadier omer hassan el tom, commander of the signal corps; and other high-ranking officers and officials.

envoys and military attaches of many countries here were also present.

chinese ambassador to the sudan yang shou-cheng was also present.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Shipping Delegation Arrives in Dar Es Salaam

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Aug. 5, 1973)

the chinese shipping delegation led by chen meng-chi, managing-director of chinese side of the board of directors of the chinese-tanzanian joint shipping company, arrived here this evening to attend the 7th meeting of the board of directors of the company and pay a friendly visit to tanzania.

present at the airport to meet the delegation were j. sepeku, principal secretary of the tanzanian ministry of communications and works and managing-director of tanzanian side of the board of directors of the company; i.j. kasege, director of tanzanian side of the board of directors of the company; and n.l. buhatwa, tanzanian co-general-manager of the company.

chinese commercial representative here chang yu-pu and chinese co-general-manager of the company keng chuan-szu were also present.

CHINA AND US

American Assistant Professor Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1973)

american friend jack mcmichael, assistant professor of philosophy, wound up his visit to china and left here for home today.

during his stay in china, jack mcmichael visited shanghai, hangchow, nanking, shenyang, anshan, talien, tangshan, shashihyu, kwangchow and peking. li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and kung pu-sheng gave a dinner in his honour.

madame mcmichael had left china for home earlier.

Dr. Yang Chen-ning and His Wife Leave Kwangchow for US

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 7, 1973)

chinese-american physicist dr. yang chen-ning and his wife tu chih-li left here for the united states of america today.

they were given a warm send-off at the railway station by leading members of kwangtung provincial departments concerned including tsu kuo-chen and li chung-ming.

dr. yang chen-ning and his wife arrived here from shanghai yesterday evening by air.

yung wen-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, met dr. yang and his wife before their departure from kwangchow.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Table Tennis Delegation from RSVN Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 7, 1973)

the table tennis delegation from the republic of south viet nam led by its deputy leader le buu arrived here by train this afternoon to attend the forthcoming asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

greeting the delegation at the railway station were kuo tung-chun and wang to, vice-chairmen of the organizing committee of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament, wang chuan-yao, li ho-nan, hsi en-ting, tiao wen-yuan, chang li and other chinese table tennis coaches and players.

the delegation comprises liberation armymen, workers and students.

when the r.s.v.n. t.t. players alighted from the train, the chinese t.t. players stepped forward and cordially shook hands with them in warm welcome.

also present were tran binh, counsellor of the r.s.v.n. embassy, and nguyen phuong vu, first secretary of the democratic republic of viet nam embassy here.

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PLA FROGMEN

Pace-Setters Fighting Underneath the South China Sea

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 3, 1973)

For many years, the diving platoon of a certain unit of the South Sea Fleet has fought on the forefront of coastal defense in the South China Sea. It has accomplished with remarkable results the various tasks assigned it by the Party and the people.

Remove a "Mine" in Deep Water

"Bang!" This loud noise was followed by roaring winds and surging waves and a quake. A huge pillar of water of a few dozen feet high rose from the sea. This took place somewhere in a certain seaport where underwater construction work was intensively underway. To insure safety in construction work, action must be taken immediately to inspect the conditions of demolition of the hidden rocks. Diver Chang T'ieh-so dived into the bottom of the sea and groped for his way along the rugged rocks. Suddenly, he touched something slippery. He felt it carefully and discovered that it was a parcel of unexploded explosive. He tried to take out this parcel, but it was like being nailed to the bottom of the sea. Little Chang realized that if this underwater "mine" was not removed, a serious accident would result when the dredger came to carry out its work. He reported the situation to the commander and meanwhile he started to remove the "mine."

He first felt about the distribution of rocks around the "mine," and found that this parcel of explosive was tightly pressed by a huge rock with a big heap of small rocks on top. He removed the small rocks, but it was very difficult to remove the big one. He let loose the valve of the umbilical cord, so as to enlarge air supply and remove the big rock by dint of the flotation of the diving suit. But, in removing a rock in the bottom of the sea, one

cannot make muscular exertion as he does on land. Owing to the wash of the current and the buoyancy of water, a diver wavers with the current and cannot stand firmly. If Little Chang let go his hold, the big rock would drop and this parcel of high explosive would explode immediately. But, he had only the people's interests and the state's property in mind and he had practically given no thought to his own safety. He tried his utmost and eventually he heaved up the big rock and removed the "mine."

Deep Affection under Water

Wherever this diving platoon, a fighting group, may go, there will appear striking deeds of unity, mutual help and sacrifice of oneself to save other people.

On one occasion, this platoon was carrying out a task under water in a certain harbor with raging waves and swift currents. Four comrades, namely, Chang Pao-ho, Wang Ho-fei, Chiang Yen-shu and Sun Shih-yu, were working on the strain under water. Suddenly, squad leader Chang Pao-ho discovered that the air tubes and the signal ropes of the four of them got entangled together. He knew very well that such "entanglement" was very dangerous for such complicated underwater work. He promptly reported the situation to the surface station. After that the four of them held an emergency "meeting at the bottom of the sea." They decided to go separately to undo the entanglement.

A battle to concede safety to comrades-in-arms and keep danger to oneself started. Fighter Sun Shih-yu was physically weak. It was decided that he should go out of water first. The other three comrades fought with concerted efforts against the swift currents for more than 20 minutes and eventually Little Sun got out of danger. Those still in water conceded to each other the next turn to get out, but none of them was willing to take it. Wang Ho-fei had already been working for five to six hours in the morning. Squad leader Chang ordered himto go out of water first. He and Chiang Yen-shu helped Wang undo the entanglement. Then, they pushed vigorously upward, and the three of them floated to the surface together. Wang was grabbed and taken into a sampan by the comrades aboard as soon as he emerged from the water. But, when squad leader Chang and Chiang Yen-shu were about to float to the surface, they were buffeted by the swift currents and both sank once again to the bottom of the sea. At that moment, the air tubes and signal ropes of four men get entangled on the two of them. This not only increased the weight on them but also intensified the entanglement. Squad leader Chang wanted Little Chiang to make an effort and float to the surface, but Little Chiang managed to float to just above Chang's head and could go no further. Taking no heed of his own safety, squad leader Chang pushed the other upward with all his might. After a strenuous fight, Little Chiang was eventually saved as soon as one of his hands stretched out of the water. But, squad leader Chang was washed down once again by the swift currents to beneath the ring of a caisson more than 20 meters away. Making a decision right away, he grabbed at the ring and quickly reported his position to the surface station. The comrades quickly rowed the sampan to the vicinity of the caisson and, working with concerted efforts, they dragged him out of water.

Salvage a Sunken Boat

Some time ago, a barge sank to more than 10 meters deep on a navigation route, causing serious obstruction to the navigation of gunboats and other ships. After the diving platoon received the salvage assignment, fighter Mou Szu-wei immediately asked permission from the Party branch to carry out this task. The leadership authorized him to dive first.

In the water, he discovered that the sunken barge lay with its bottom upward and its rails were totally buried in silt. The complicated terrains and swift undercurrent brought great difficulties to underwater work. Four hours passed, and not a spot could be found on the bottom of the sunken boat for passing a cable. The situation was that the deck of the barge lay flat on the bottom of the sea and a strong stick would be needed to pass the cable under the wreck. If a bamboo pole was used, its great buoyancy would make it difficult for manipulation under water. But an iron rod was too heavy and would easily be inserted into the silt. Eventually, it occurred to him that the only method was for him to make a ditch in the silt beneath the barge with his hands and creep through it with the cable. This was a hard battle. If the barge was rocked, he would be crushed into smithereens. Little Mou silently recited: "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount difficulties to win victory." He scooped up the silt handful by handful. When he was tired, he took a short rest. Eventually, the ditch was dug. Immediately after that, he crept beneath the barge. At that moment, the undercurrent got stronger and stronger and the barge rocked more and more violently. There was a danger for him to be pinned to the bottom of the sea by the barge at any time. But, Little Mou took no heed of his personal safety. He passed the cable beneath the barge with all his might and then linked the end of the cable which had passed beneath the barge with the cable hanging down from above the water surface. He was already very tired then. The leader called him many times to come up for a rest, but he firmly refused to do so. After fighting for five hours at the bottom of the sea, and with the concerted efforts of other comrades, the sunken barge was eventually salvaged from the bottom of the sea.

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PLA RAILROAD CORPS

Railroad Corps Builds New Railroads of Fine Quality at High Speed

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 4, 1973)

(NCNA Peking, August 3, 1973) The broad masses of commanders and fighters of the Railroad Corps units of the People's Liberation Army conscientiously implement the Party's general line for building socialism, go all out, aim high, and actively contribute their strength toward accelerating railroad construction in the motherland. In the first half of this year, they comprehensively accomplished 52 percent of the plan for the current year of the several key construction projects for which they were held responsible, topping that in the corresponding period of last year by 5 percent.

This year, the Railroad Corps units are shouldering the tasks of building several major railroads. With criticism against revisionism and rectification of the style of work as the key link, they penetratingly carry out education in ideology and political line and criticize the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in undermining socialist construction and frenziedly restoring capitalism. This tremendously arouses the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses of commanders and fighters in laboring selflessly for accelerating railroad construction in the motherland. With the vigorous support of the local people, they carry out construction work of fine quality at a high speed.

Along the route of a newly-built railroad in a mountain area in South China, numerous tunnels pass through mountains and bridge abutments stand amid surging waves. Here, the mighty contingent responsible for laying the rails carry out construction work simultaneously in three sections; the commanders and fighters at both ends are working day and night toward the middle section.

Braving the severe cold and cleaving snow, the broad masses of commanders and fighters fighting in the northeastern parts of our country have quickly extended the newly-built railroads deep into the dense forests.

"Cadres are a decisive factor, once the political line is determined." In the course of leading construction work, the Party committees at all levels and the broad masses of cadres of the Railroad Corps units perseveringly go into the midst of the basic levels and worksites to make investigation and study, so as to insure speedy progress of construction work. They say: In order to work on a big scale, the commanders must stand in the forefront and work on the first line."

Early this year, because a certain Railroad Corps unit changed from the construction of tunnels to the construction of bridges and culverts along the railroad route, it made slower progress in construction work for a time. With the exception of one remaining in the office to supervise routine work, all standing committee members of the Party committee of this unit went down to the company units, where they on the one hand grasped education in the line and, on the other hand, carried out construction work with the work shifts and got

together with the cadres and the fighters to sum up experience, thereby seizing the initiative in leading construction work. They helped the 6th company sum up experience in putting politics in command of construction work and practicing diligence and frugality. After this experience was popularized in the unit, faster progress was made in construction work throughout the unit. In June, the monthly plan for construction work was overfulfilled by 8.4 percent.

Liu Ch'ang-ling, deputy chief of staff of a certain unit, won meritorious awards many times during the past two decades and more after he joined the Army. Having been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and especially the movement for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, he is now radiating with revolutionary spirit. He constantly and doggedly fights on the worksites in the capacity of a common fighter and leads the cadres and the fighters to advance bravely.

With the leading cadres going to the fore, the broad masses of commanders and fighters further arouse their revolutionary vigor. Firm in determination, they work vigorously and strenuously and demonstrate their dauntless heroism by "daring to climb high mountains and to drill frozen earth."

Early this year, the construction team of a certain division accepted the task of building a big bridge of more than 70 meters high. Its cadres and fighters firmly bore in mind Chairman Mao's teaching "This army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield." They defied the hardships brought by snowstorm and severe cold to high-altitude work and fought arduously for three days and nights to accomplish the task scheduled for completion in five days.

The 4th battalion of a certain unit overfulfilled its construction work in seven months running last year. This year, by working vigorously, it again accomplished its construction work for the first half of the year one month ahead of schedule.

In construction work, the Railroad Corps conscientiously implements the policy of building the country through diligence and frugality and extensively carries out the movement for increasing production and practicing economy. It makes strenuous efforts to insure superior quality, high output and low consumption. Many of its units procure materials locally, run small factories, set up groups for repairing the old and utilizing the reject, and work with their own hands to produce some materials and tools which are urgently needed in construction work. Meanwhile, the broad masses of commanders and fighters vigorously develop technical innovation and actively popularize advanced techniques, thereby not only raising efficiency in work but also saving a big sum of money for the state.

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PLA ENGINEERING CORPS

A Certain Unit of the Engineering Corps Completes Four Years' Work in Three Years

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 4, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Peking dated August 3, 1973) The Party committee of a certain unit of the Engineering Corps of the People's Liberation Army leads the broad masses of commanders and fighters to conscientiously implement the Party's general line for socialist construction and to insure the accomplishment of construction work with greater, faster, better and more economical results. By persevering in working as a team vigorously and ingeniously, they have completed four years' engineering work in three years. They have also saved a big sum of construction funds for the state.

This unit fights amidst high mountains the year round. It cuts away rocks on steep cliffs to build roads, erects big bridges across swift currents, and digs tunnels in areas with complicated geological conditions. In order to insure the achievement of greater, faster, better and more economical results in construction work, its Party committee obeys Chairman Mao's teaching "The masses are the real heroes," and perseveres in fully arousing the enthusiasm and creativeness of the masses throughout the course of construction work. Whenever a plan is mapped out or a measure is drawn up for construction work, it perseveres in calling an engineering conference participated in by cadres and fighters, fully developing democracy and humbly listening to the rationalized proposals of the masses, so as to make the plan or measure more compatible with the spirit of the Party's general line of socialist construction.

When designing a plan for the construction of a big bridge over a wide river, the Party committee aroused the masses to discuss problems more than 170 times. To solve the problem of economizing materials for building the bridge abutments, it aroused the cadres and the fighters to put forth 32 proposals. After comparing these proposals again and again, supplementing them with each other and making up the shortcomings of some proposals with the strong points of others, it finally formulated a plan of greater perfection, that not only economized raw and semi-finished materials for the state, but also guaranteed the quality of construction work.

The construction of a big tunnel project once came across a section of kata-rocks. The Party committee called seven engineering conferences participated in by cadres and fighters. By working as a team, they found a solution that guaranteed the smooth progress of construction work.

In the course of conducting construction work, the members of the Party committee go deep into any spot where the tasks are the most arduous and the difficulties are the greatest, and arouse the masses to make suggestions and formulate methods.

At the beginning of a project, because of the poor communications facilities, mechanical appliances each weighing 100 tons or more could not be transported to the worksite. This impeded the start of work. At that moment, the Party committee, taking the line as the key link, intensively conducted education in the tradition of hard struggle and aroused the masses to fight in unity and to overcome difficulties. The mechanical appliances were transported to the worksite on time, guaranteeing prompt start of work.

Inspired by the Party's general line for building socialism, the broad masses of commanders and fighters of this unit fully display their intelligence and ability and continuously concentrate themselves on production in depth and in breadth.

In their fight to bore a tunnel, the 8th company and the 14th company boldly made technical innovations and used many boring machines instead of only one to bore the tunnel, thereby shortening by half the time of pouring concrete for each section.

The assembly of the steel girders of a big bridge had to be carried out at an altitude of 30 meters above ground. The commanders and fighters had never before participated in high-altitude work. Displaying dauntless revolutionary spirit, they used close to 30,000 bolts of high tensile strength to join together more than 1,000 steel girders and the quality of the whole job was exquisite.

Breaking down fetishes and superstition and liberating the mind, the repair detachment innovated and built themselves more than 20 kinds of machines, thereby effectively quickening the tempo of construction work.

* * *

REVOLUTIONARY MODEL PEKING OPERA

It Not Only Has the Characteristics of the Peking Opera, But Also Brings forth Something New

by

Ts'en Hua (岑桦)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 2, 1973)

It not only has the clearcut characteristics of a specific variety of plays, but also brings forth socialist new things--this is an experience of success achieved by the revolutionary modern Peking opera "Fighting on the Plains" and by other revolutionary model plays. This sets for us an example in critically inheriting the cultural legacy and developing the socialist new literature and art.

Any kind of art invariably expresses the content of actual everyday life by its unique form. The art of Peking opera has its own characteristics. The reformed new Peking opera should retain the characteristics of Peking opera. In expressing its revolutionary content, full attention must be paid to the characteristics of the traditional artistic form of the Peking opera. The lyrics must be in correspondence with the rhyme of singing of the Peking opera and must be written in the languages of the Peking opera. Composition and singing of tunes must have the refined taste of the Peking opera. In the course of reform and development, Peking opera and other forms of national art also need to learn from each other and even have to adopt some alien forms. But, this kind of learning and adoption does not mean imitation or copying. We must chew the thing in accordance with our needs and then assimilate it in our art to develop our own styles. Precisely for this reason, the writing of the script of the revolutionary modern Peking opera "Fighting on the Plains," the design of various musical tunes, the creation of choreograph, and the performances of singing, recital, action and pugilistic skills, are full of the strong scent of Peking opera. This opera not only brings forth the new but also fully demonstrates the characteristics of the art of Peking opera.

Marxism holds that proletarian culture must be a unity of socialist content and national form. Lenin pointed out: We should "develop the outstanding models, traditions and achievements of culture at present in accordance with the viewpoint of the Marxist world outlook, the life of the proletariat in the period under its dictatorship, and its conditions of struggle." The ancient Chinese people created the rich, splendid national cultural legacy. We should inherit it critically. All national traditional forms welcomed by the broad masses should be taken into close consideration and, through active, prudent reform, their unique characteristics and merits must be preserved and developed. Let all outstanding national traditional forms of art serve socialism.

To serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, the Peking opera must go through revolutionary reform. Otherwise, it cannot meet with the needs of the socialist period. During the violent struggle against the counter-revolutionary

revisionist line of the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, the revolution in Peking opera has played the role of the vanguard. Ranging from its ideological content to its artistic form, Peking opera has gone through a revolutionary baptism during the fight. Today, this ancient art has taken on a completely new outlook, has been rejuvenated and is showing revolutionary youth on the road of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers.

As long as ideological content is concerned, this new thing means: to take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought as the guiding thought, to take the molding of images of worker-peasant-soldier heroes as the fundamental task, and to take the method of combining revolutionary realism and revolutionary romanticism as the artistic method, so as to manifest our new age, new personages and new theme.

As far as artistic form is concerned, this new thing means: In accordance with the basic characteristics of the art of Peking opera, and by proceeding from the actual struggles and everyday life of the workers, peasants and soldiers and from the needs of molding the typical character of the heroes, the dross of the old Peking opera is discarded and the essence retained. Not only the traditional music and tunes, standard patterns of action, etc., have been critically inherited, but the needs of revolutionary actual everyday life have also been reflected appropriately, thereby opening a new sphere of expression, making new creations, and more properly expressing the revolutionary content with rich, diversified artistic means.

In reforming various traditional artistic forms, it is necessary not only to develop their characteristics, but also to bring forth socialist new things. To do so, we must implement the policy "Make the past serve the present, weed through the old to bring forth the new." Only by making the past serve the present will it be possible to develop better the characteristics of the past; only by weeding through the old to bring forth the new will it be possible to attain the goal of making the past serve the present. It is imperative to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, to keep in close touch with the struggle and everyday life of the workers, peasants and soldiers, to criticize the revisionist line in literature and art pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, to eliminate its pernicious influence and to prevent the resurgence of the black line in literature and art. Efforts should be made to oppose the tendency to take the uniqueness of an artistic form as something absolute without daring to go beyond the limits of traditions, and even the tendency to further back into the past; it is also necessary to oppose the tendency to seek one-sided things uncommon and strange, consider not the characteristics of traditional art and even become more and more interested in things foreign. These two tendencies are disadvantageous to our cause of literature and art. Owing to their relatively big restrictions, some artistic forms inevitably show signs of resembling "neither ass nor horse" during the trial period of their reform. This is not strange at all. But,we must not stand still at the stage of "neither ass nor horse." We must listen to the criticism and opinions of the worker-peasant-soldier masses, sum up our experience and go on advancing. We should learn the successful experience of "Fighting on the Plains" and other revolutionary model plays, achieve perfect unity of the revolutionary political content and the unique artistic form, and make strenuous efforts to promote the greater prosperity and development of the cause of literature and art.

KIANGSI COMMUNIST LABOR UNIVERSITY

Criticism of Revisionism and Rectification of the Style of Work Brings Kiangsi Communist Labor University a New Atmosphere

- The teachers and students of the whole university thoroughly carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line and continuously achieve new fruitful results in teaching, productive labor and scientific research

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 3, 1973)

(NCNA Nanch'ang, August 2, 1973) The criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work has brought a new atmosphere to Kiangsi Communist Labor University. The teachers and students of the whole university have thoroughly carried out Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line and persisted in combining part-work with part-study, working diligently and running school frugally. New fruitful results have been achieved in teaching, productive labor and scientific research.

The Kiangsi Communist Labor University was founded in 1958 in line with Chairman Mao's thinking on the proletarian revolution in education. On July 30, 1961, the eve of the 3rd anniversary of the founding of the university, the great leader Chairman Mao personally wrote a letter to this labor university. For over a decade, Kiangsi Communist University has taken Chairman Mao's directive as a weapon. In the violent struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines, by persisting in combining work with study, working diligently and running school frugally, it has continuously grown and developed. In the 15 years of its existence, it has successively turned out over 140,000 construction personnel in various fields for all places in the province.

During the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign, the teachers and students looked back over the history of struggle between the two lines since the establishment of the university. They reviewed Chairman Mao's directive and found unusual warmth in it. In 1961, due to interference from Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, the branch school in Shangyu of the Communist Labor University was compelled to close down. At that time, 64 sons and daughters of the poor and lower-middle peasants, backed by local poor and lower-middle peasants, resolutely defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They wrapped up the signboard of the Communist Labor University with a piece of red cloth and headed for the Mailing Mountains 1,000 meters above sea level to build on their own a tea plantation. They persisted in combining study with production until the resumption of the branch school in 1965.

Several years ago, the teachers and students of this branch school again resolutely resisted the interference from the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers. Teacher T'ien Chieh-ts'ai of the horticulture speciality in the branch school was a former student of the Communist Labor University who took the lead in building the tea plantation atop the Mailing Mountains and resolutely fought the revisionist line. In the course of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, he told that before liberation his

father worked as a farmhand for the landlord and died of fatigue and four of his five brothers were sold. At that time, he had not enough to eat, not to say going to school. After liberation, he stood up and craved for schooling, but he was put off by various old school restrictions. After the Communist Labor University was set up, he happily joined it. T'ien Chieh-ts'ai said, "Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers vainly tried to strangle the Communist Labor University because they wanted to deprive our worker-peasant laboring masses of the right to education and to make us go through another round of suffering. We can never forget class struggle and must resolutely and unswervingly follow Chairman Mao's indicated direction to insure the successful operation of the Communist Labor University."

The teachers and students penetratingly criticized idealist transcendentalism spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers. In line with the principle of integrating theory with practice and in light of the concrete conditions of Kiangsi, they persisted in combining labor with study, rationally set up special courses and production bases, and reformed the teaching contents and methods. A step further was taken in orienting the school toward the countryside, toward production and toward the basic levels for training personnel for building a socialist new countryside. After the masses summed up their past experience in teaching reform, the university this year brought together over 200 teachers for conducting investigations in and paying visits to various places and for compiling and writing teaching material for 67 special courses. Such newly compiled teaching material was more compatible with the realities of Kiangsi, was reduced to bare essentials in a condensed form, was convenient for the students to practice private study and was sharply distinguished by its scientific, practical and revolutionary nature. For example, the old teaching material in pedology dealt in detail with black earth, saline-alkali soil and podsol which Kiangsi does not have, but little about red loam which makes up over 60 percent of the soil in Kiangsi. The new teaching material focuses on red loam, and on the basis of integrating theory with practice, it deals with red loam knowledge and the mass experience in the improvement and use of the soil. Having regard to the needs of various areas in Kiangsi for preventing the loss of water and soil, a chapter "Water and Soil Conservation" was added to the new teaching material in pedology.

The newly teaching material for the prevention and control of animal diseases and parasites also mainly deals with pigs and cattle that are universally raised in various parts of Kiangsi, and emphasizes the prevention and treatment of the recurrent and common diseases that endanger these animals. In light of the existing facilities of rural veterinary stations, first place was given to the use of highly effective, safe, low-priced and readily available medicines. The use of herbal medicines was emphasized.

Since the founding of Kiangsi Communist Labor University, production bases geared to proper specialities have been set up, and the three-in-one combination of teaching, production and scientific research has been enforced. During the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign, they further linked classroom teaching with on-the-spot teaching, vocational study with specialized productive labor, on-campus teaching with off-campus summing-up of mass experiences.

The farm crop speciality of the Agricultural Department of Kiangsi Communist Labor University last year organized four classes of students to combine teaching with sixteen experiments including cotton culture selection and breeding of new rice strains, etc. Good results were achieved in scientific research, and the quality of teaching was improved.

Because Nank'ang hsien has few wooded hills, the hsien Party committee worked out an afforestation plan. In close conjunction with the need for afforestation, the branch school of Nank'ang planted 50 mow to China fir trees in a scientific experiment that called for fast cultivation of China fir trees. In 18 months, the fir trees grew to more than 10 feet high. The hsien Party committee propagated their experience among various communes. This gave a boost to the forest-building effort in the whole hsien.

Through making off-campus investigations, the teachers and students of the animal-husbandry and veterinary class of the Ihuang Branch School successfully trial-made an highly affective medicine for hog cholera by combining teaching with production. This gave an impetus to the development of the pig-raising undertaking in the whole hsien. On this basis, they summed up experiences, and compiled new teaching materials thereby enriching the teaching content.

The criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work has given the teachers of Kiangsi Communist Labor University a profound course of education in ideology and political line. Brimming over with vim and verve, they assiduously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and energetically scrutinize the teaching profession. Along with the students, they participate in the three great revolutionary movements in an effort to train themselves into a new type of teachers suited to such a feature as the combination of work with study.

The teachers of the Yushan Branch School of Hsinfeng hsien prepare and give lessons in the morning and perform manual work in the afternoon. At night, they find time to read at the library and study problems. Politically and vocationally, they have made considerable progress. Seven teachers have joined the Chinese Communist Party.

The deep-going development of the criticize-revisionism and style-rectification campaign has made for the further development of the Communist Labor University's tradition of fighting amidst hardships. A review of the University at its early stage when everyone lived in the matshed, slept on the floor, conducted class in the open air, ate in the field and combined study with building the school through labor, has especially made the teachers and students understand that an important guarantee for the proper operation of the University lies in the maintenance and development of the style of fighting amidst hardships. Because the broad masses of teachers and students persist in combining work with study working diligently, running school frugally and developing the style of fighting amidst hardships, Kiangsi Communist Labor University and some of its branches have achieved self-sufficiency in grain, routine expenditures, edible oil, meat and vegetables.

Not only is training provided for the teachers and students but also more favorable school-attendance conditions are created for the broad masses of workers and peasants and their sons and daughters.

Not long ago, the CCP Kiangsi Provincial Committee called a provincial conference on education work of the Communist Labor University to further study Chairman Mao's brilliant ideas on revolution in education and his letter to the Communist Labor University, sum up experiences, cite achievements and rectify shortcomings with the line as the key link, so that the Communist Labor University could forge ahead more vigorously in the direction indicated by Chairman Mao.

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RADIO AND TELEVISION INDUSTRY

China's Radio and Television Industry Grows Rapidly

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1973)

all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in china are now turning out radio sets and 26 of them are producing television sets. colour television apparatus, the latest achievement of the country's electronics industry, is now being tested.

progress has been particularly rapid in industrially advanced shanghai, peking, kiangsu, liaoning and shantung even areas like tibet, sinkiang and yunnan have become producers of radios.

china's electronics industry has increased its productive capacity as a result of the widespread workers' movement for technical innovations launched under the guidance of the party's general line for building socialism. the output of radios in 1972 was 12 per cent and television sets 100 per cent over the previous year. in the first half of this year, the output of radios was 83.2 per cent and television sets 88 per cent above the same 1972 period.

investigation among the workers, peasants, soldiers and other buyers in cooperation with the commercial and foreign trade departments led many electronics factories to try out a big variety of new products.

more than a score of new types of radios have been turned out in shanghai during the past year or so. kiangsu has added a dozen new designs and peking has contributed nine. the pocket-size thick film hybrid circuit radio and the all-frequency band a.m.-f.m. (amplitude and frequency modulation) radio produced by the nanking radio plant are welcomed by buyers.

all-transistor, all-valve and hybrid types of black-and-white television sets with 9-, 14-, 16- or 19-inch screens are now in trial production, as against only the 14-inch all-valve black-and-white set a few years ago. large screen television sets with two- or four-inch projective kinescopes have also been trial-produced.

in line with chairman mao's instruction "for all items, we demand not only quantity but also quality, that is, they must stand wear and tear", workers of the electronics industry are improving products.

the latest assessment of china-made radio sets shows remarkable improvement in electric and electro-acoustic characteristics, reliability, technological structure and shape of the cases.

many types of radio sets are commended for their fine tone, reception, sturdiness and attractiveness. among the most popular brands are "peony" of peking, "red lantern" and "spring thunder" from shanghai and "panda" from nanking. new types of quality sets have also been turned out by a number of less well-known factories in peking, shanghai, wuhan, chekiang, shantung, anhwei and shansi. the quality of television sets has also improved considerably in terms of picture discrimination, clarity, stability and sound.

costs of production for both radio and television sets have been reduced as a result of the mass movement in the electronics industry to increase production, practise economy and improve management. over the past year, production costs for 52 types of radio sets have been slashed by an average of 17.6 per cent and sales price has also gone down.

showing the steady improvement in the people's living standards in town and countryside is the fact that more than twice as many transistor radios were sold in 1972 as in 1971. this is equivalent to half the total sold in the eight years between 1964 and 1971. fifty-six per cent more television sets were sold in 1972 than the previous year. particularly heavy buying is reported from the rural areas. rural areas around peking last year bought an eight-fold more radios than in 1971. every commune in chiangchuan county, yunnan province, has bought a television set.

GRAIN HARVEST

Good Early Rice Harvests in Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1973)

kwangsi and kweichow, two major rice-growing areas in southern china, report good early rice harvests this year.

the early rice harvest in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region showed a considerable increase over last year, judging from the results in the nanning, liuchow, and hochih administrative regions where threshing and drying have nearly come to a close. in kweichow province, the good early rice harvest came in the wake of the good harvest of other summer-harvested grain crops. the anshun administrative region reports an average yield of 5.25 tons per hectare, there are also units with a yield as high as 7.5 tons per hectare.

the good harvests resulted from the deepening of the movement to criticise revisionism and rectify the style of work, in which the masses received education in ideology and political line. the leadership at various levels organized study classes and evening schools for rural cadres and commune members to study the writings of marx, engels, lenin and stalin and the works of chairman mao and carry on mass revolutionary criticism. this enhanced the peasants' enthusiasm for socialism and gave impetus to the campaign to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

from last winter, many areas in kwangsi did not have adequate rainfall for four or five months on end. some 50,000 cadres went to the countryside to help commune members fight the drought. after several months of hard work, more than 45,000 water conservancy projects of various sizes were completed in the region, bringing irrigation to an additional 54,000 hectares of land. many areas hit by dry spells were thus able to sow the early rice in good time. many places in southern kwangsi were menaced by floods caused by excessive rainfall this summer. the leading cadres at various levels again joined the peasants in building dams and dykes to hold back the floods.

the area of paddy fields was enlarged by 40,000 hectares in kwangsi this year. soil improvement by deep ploughing and improvement in water conservancy enabled the nanning administrative region to achieve a ten per cent increase in early rice yield this year over last.

in kweichow province, the area sown to two crops of rice a year was enlarged in the last two years. double-cropping rice area reached 60,000 hectares this year as against 8,000 hectares in 1971 and 40,000 hectares last year. some 80,000 commune and brigade agro-technicians have been trained in the southeast kweichow miao-tung autonomous chou to cope with the expansion of double-cropping rice area. more than 9,000 production teams in the area have organized scientific research groups specializing in growing double-cropping rice.

working shoulder to shoulder with each other, commune members and leading cadres at various levels in kweichow combated the dry spell in some place and continuous rain and low temperature in others during the rice growing season to ensure a good harvest.

HAWTHORNE TREES

Co-Op Workers Help Commune Increase Output of Haws

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Aug. 8, 1973)

some hawthorne trees in wuching people's commune of coastal shantung province used to blossom twice a year but bore little fruit. members of the local supply and marketing cooperative carried out scientific research, solved the puzzle and helped increase production.

every harvest-time, the co-op sent its members to purchase the haws. they joined the commune members in pruning the trees or expanding the orchards whenever they had time. they discovered that some trees blossomed in spring and once again in august-september, before the fruit ripened. such trees had fewer and smaller fruits in autumn and still fewer flowers the next spring, and their yield was far below average.

the co-op members decided to find out why. in line with chairman mao's teaching "all genuine knowledge originates in direct experience", they went to make investigations among the masses in 1970.

the peasants told them that some creatures like caterpillars often appeared on the trees that blossomed twice a year. they joined some peasants in making observations when these trees were in full bloom. they found that some trees were stripped of their leaf and floral buds in a matter of a few days, but they did not see any worms although they kept watch from morning till evening for days.

then they began to make observations at night. a mass of insect larvae, each half an inch long, came out from under the stone slabs around, climbed the trees, and nibbled at the buds till dawn.

to find out the direct relation between the double-blossoming trees and the insect larvae, they marked the trees for further observation in autumn. these trees had little fruit or practically none in autumn, but blossomed again, in contrast to other trees heavily loaded with fruit. the co-op members referred to books on fruit production, which helped them understand that bud-stripping upset the laws of growth of the trees. the buds that ought to blossom next spring flowered prematurely in autumn, hence the tree blossomed twice in a year. when the autumn flowers began to bear fruit, the weather turned cold and killed the fruit. the trees failed to blossom in the coming spring.

the co-op laid in a stock of insecticide and sent it to the production teams in spring when the insect breeds. the commune members spread some fine soil around the roots of the trees and covered it with stone slabs to provide a hiding place for the larvae. then they turned the stone slabs over during day time and killed the larvae gathering under by insecticide or burning them. they also encircled the trunks of the trees with plaited grass bands to collect the larvae that climbed the trees. the bands were taken down to be burnt during the day. fewer trees then blossomed twice a year, and the output of haws went up. despite a serious drought last year, the commune produced 25 tons of preserved haws more than the previous year, haws of better quality. the commune is expecting a still better harvest this year.

HERBAL MEDICINE

East China Hospital Treats Burns with Herbal Medicine

(NCNA-English Nanking, Aug. 8, 1973)

the teaching hospital of nantung medical college in east china's kiangsu province has treated extensive burns with a medicinal herb ilex chinensis sims (holly) for over three years to good effect. diverse preparations of this herb were used, raising the survival rate by 7.1 per cent.

the hospital has treated more than 260 cases this way since 1969. the patients ranged from two months to 86 years in age, including total burns of 87 per cent of the body surface in some cases. the rate of cure was as high as 89.6 per cent. both extensive and deep second degree burns have been cured. small pieces of skin were grafted in treating extensive third degree burns.

in november 1970 a worker had compound burns when an oil-pipe exploded. total burns covered 84 per cent of his body surface, consisting of six per cent superficial second degree burns and 78 per cent deep second and third degree burns. he also suffered from injury caused by the blast and benzene poisoning and fell into shock.

he was hospitalized one hour after the accident. multiple anti-shock treatment was given and simple debridement was performed after he came to. ilex chinensis sims solution was painted over his face and chest, and his limbs were

dressed with herbal cream. a brown or black crust rapidly formed and exudation was checked. the beds of the third degree burns were grafted with small pieces of skin. the patient was discharged from the hospital in 40 days with all the wound surfaces healed.

a large amount of fluid exudes from the body in cases of extensive burns. this often causes shock, especially bacterial infection. septicemia is frequent, menacing the life of the patient.

when the herb is used, a crust forms rapidly on the wound surface, preventing a large amount of exudation in the early period. most patients require only a small amount of fluid replacement plus antibiotics. the herb prevents shock, controls bacterial infection and helps stop early septicemia.

a member of a people's commune suffered extensive burns when a container of diesel oil exploded. the burns covered 70 per cent of his body surface, with 20 per cent superficial second degree burns and 50 per cent deep second degree burns. the herb solution was immediately applied plus western medicine when he was hospitalized four hours after the accident. from the third to the fifth day in hospital, he was given injections of a small amount of antibiotics but no intravenous infusion. neither infection of the wound surface nor septicemia occurred. crusts began to slough off 16 days later and all of them had fallen off by the 21st day, with primary healing. the limbs functioned well. the patient recovered rapidly and went back to work.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution the hospital's medical workers have widely collected and studied medicinal herbs for treating burns in the light of chairman mao's teaching "chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure-house, and efforts should be made to explore them and raise them to a higher level."

they visited an old poor peasant named wang chang-hsing in 1969 in a hilly area of neighbouring anhwei province. he had treated burns with the herb ilex chinensis sims for more than 30 years, and they asked him to give guidance in the hospital.

the doctors studied his experience and applied modern scientific knowledge to study and test the herb pharmacologically and in other respects. they did cultures of the wounds of 60 burn patients on 240 occasions. they verified that the herb had an anti-infection effect. its application has the advantages of rapid formation of crusts, little exudation, slight infection, rapid healing and few complications. it is also abundant, inexpensive and easy to use.

the hospital now uses this herb to make not only solution but cream, injections and a syrup taken orally.

this herbal treatment has been popularized throughout kiangsu province and in other parts of china.

UNDERGROUND WATER

Chinese Hydro-Geological Workers Locate Underground Water

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1973)

chinese hydro-geological workers are doing more surveying to find underground water resources in arid areas to ensure the supply of water for drinking and irrigation.

throughout the country this year, a total of 133 survey projects are planned. survey teams of east china's shantung province helped peasants of the tai-an and yimeng mountain areas in the province to find water and sink wells. this improved the supply of drinking water for 400,000 people.

a hydro-geological team of shansi province, north china, has in the past two years helped arid yangcheng and kaoping areas tap underground water for over 10,000 people and for irrigating 2,400 hectares of dry land.

hydro-geological workers in northeast china's liaoning province joined peasants in making a survey of an area of 500 square kilometres. they mapped out a plan to dig 700 wells, tap the underground flow of dried-up rivers, and build five ponds.

significant amounts of underground water have been found in leichou peninsula, south china, which was formerly considered water-deficient. there will be enough to irrigate from 27,000 to 33,000 hectares of farmland.

in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, over 219 underground caverns and 169 caves in mountain areas covering 1,500 square kilometres have been surveyed, and distribution of underground rivers has been charted.

north china found fresh water underground in areas around tientsin where brackish water is widespread.

it was held before that underground water in kulang county on the loess highlands of northwest china's kansu province

could be found only at a depth of more than 150 metres. but a survey team struck water at a depth of 20 metres at the foot of the chilien mountains.

survey teams in several provinces have trained large numbers of hydro-geological workers. training classes in honan province, central china, have already trained 250 people.

SPORTS

China's 1973 National Junior Football Tournament Closes

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1973)

china's 1973 national junior football tournament closed recently with the liaoning team a capturing the championship. kwangtung, peking, shanghai, the kirin team a and the liaoning team b won the second to the sixth place.

the junior football tournament was held in two stages. contests in the first stage took place in four zones between may 5 and 25. the first three winners of each zone competed in luta and the rest in huhehot and lanchow in the second stage.

the competition in the luta zone was very keen, for the teams were closely matched. none of them had straight wins. the players' average age is 18, the youngest being 14.

many players in this tournament are of hui, mongolian, korean, manchu, uighur, kazakh and uzbek nationalities. they have emerged from mass sports activities in the past two years.

ASIAN-AFIRCAN-LATIN AMERICAN TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Preparations for Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1973)

intensive preparations are in full swing for the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament which is due to open here later this month.

the organizing committee, which is the chinese table tennis association, started the preparations some months ago in the spirit of the aims of the invitational tournament with the assistance of the chinese government and help and support from friends in the three continents.

workers in more than 20 factories in peking are turning out articles designed specially for the occasion to meet the expected demand by both foreign friends and chinese enthusiasts to buy souvenirs. sixty souvenir articles will be sold during the tournament and they will be available where the players live as well as in the competition and practice halls. some of these souvenir articles are being made by workers in the industrial cities of shanghai and tientsin as part of their support for the invitational tournament.

commune members around peking are tending vegetable gardens and animal and poultry farms with meticulous care so that they can supply fresh vegetables and meat to the friendship hotel where the foreign guests and players will stay. although some of the vegetables have not been grown in peking before, the vegetable growers have reported success in nursing new varieties on specially-tended plots for the foreign friends.

a special set of commemorative stamps have been designed and prepared for the occasion by the postal department. printing workers are ensuring that they can be issued during the tournament.

artists at the peking cloisonne factory are working in different shifts to make the more than 130 prizes for the tournament. the prizes are vases of traditional chinese design bearing the emblem of the tournament. they are created with traditional artistic skills dating back to the ching tai emperor of the ming dynasty, about 500 years ago. in addition, there will also be some silver and other cups for some individual events.

musicians, dancers, acrobats, sportsmen, middle school students and primary school pupils are jointly preparing a variety show of dances, acrobatics, traditional chinese sports and calisthenics for the opening ceremony. theatrical programmes are also being prepared for the

break between the team and individual events. the performances will show the warm friendly feelings of the chinese people for the foreign friends as well as the growing friendship and unity among the players and people of the three continents.

preparations are well under way for the programme of competitions. halls for common practice before and during the tournament have been arranged. the players will have more than 140 tables for practicing in eight places. all table tennis gear, including balls, tables, scoreboards and clocks and equipment for both practice and competitions have been shipped to peking from shanghai, tientsin and other cities. the more than 200 referees and umpires who have come from 28 cities, provinces and autonomous regions have been given special training since late july to further improve their work.

the reception committee has brought together hundreds of liaison personnel and interpreters who will play an active role in enhancing the friendship and unity among the players and other people of china and the other participating countries. 150 cooks and three times as many waiters and waitresses at the friendship hotel are ready to give good service to the friends of all countries. they have recently met several times to discuss how to make the foreign friends feel at home. 66-year-old chef hu chun-tsai, who, together with some other veteran cooks, has already prepared a big menu of over 1,000 dishes, said: "this will be a great gathering of friendship and unity. we cooks will also play our part by doing our best to see that all our friends are in good health."

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine Foreign Minister Receives Leaders of Chinese Exhibition Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1973)

argentine foreign minister alberto vignes yesterday received li hsi-fu, head, and wang ke-chung, deputy head, of the chinese economic and trade exhibition group. they had a cordial and friendly conversation, according to a report from buenos aires.

mayor of buenos aires juan virgilio received the two leaders of the exhibition group on the same day.

chinese ambassador cheng wei-chih and commercial counsellor sun hsi-fan were present on both occasions.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Professor and Wife Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1973)

australian eye specialist, professor gerard william crock, his wife and two daughters wound up their friendly visit to peking and left here today to tour southern china before returning home.

the australian guests arrived in peking on august 2 at the invitation of the chinese medical association. that evening hsieh hua, a leading member of the host organization, met with the guests and gave a dinner in their honour. hosts and guests had a friendly conversation.

during their stay in peking, the australian guests visited hospitals, factories, a rural people's commune, scenic spots and historical sites. the professor had academic exchanges with peking medical workers.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Ambassador to Burma Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Aug. 8, 1973)

ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the union of burma yeh cheng-chang presented his credentials to u ne win, chairman of the revolutionary council of the union of burma, today.

u ne win had a friendly conversation with the chinese ambassador.

present on the occasion were lieutenant colonel mya kyaw, secretary of the revolutionary council and u saw hlaing, chief of protocol of the foreign ministry.

the chinese ambassador arrived here on july 30.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Guests Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1973)

the delegation of the canada-china friendship society of saskatchewan province left here today to tour southern parts of china before returning home. leader of the delegation is george h. smith and deputy leader joyce anderson.

the delegation arrived in peking on august 2 on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

while in peking, the canadian guests visited factories, universities, a rural people's commune and a neighbourhood committee. li en-chiu, vice-president of the host organization, gave a banquet in their honour.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Ocean Transport Friendship Delegation Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1973)

the chinese ocean transport friendship delegation with chang kung-chen as its leader and chiang po as its deputy leader returned to peking today.

the delegation was met at the railway station by yu mei, vice-minister of communications, wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan.

Chang Hsiang-shan Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1973)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met here today with kansai and shikoku friendship delegation from japan with riichi mori as its leader and masahiro inoue as secretary-general. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present at the meeting was sun ping-hua, secretary general of the china-japan friendship association.

Japanese "Go" Chess Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Aug. 9, 1973)

the visiting japanese "go" chess delegation wound up its match tour and visits here and left for hangchow today.

a ceremony was held by the shanghai branch of the chinese weichi association on august 6 to welcome the japanese visitors who arrived here from chengchow on august 4.

chang chen-ya, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and tu chien, leading

member of the shanghai municipal physical culture and sports committee, were present at the ceremony. they also met with jiro arimitsu, head of the delegation and director-general of the japanese chess association, eio sakata and teruaki sakata, deputy leader and secretary-general of the delegation, and the other japanese guests.

during their stay here, the japanese chess players had the two final contests, each with eight games, scheduled for their current china tour, which they won five to three and six to two respectively.

the detailed results were (japanese names first):

eio sakata, a tenth dan player, lost to shen kuo-sun by four pieces and defeated chen an-chi by 10 pieces;

kunihisa honda, ninth dan, defeated wang ju-nan by eight pieces and beat shen kuo-sun by two pieces;

kunio ishii, eighth dan, defeated chen an-chi and chiu hsin both in the middle of the game;

masao kato, seventh dan, lost to chen tsu-teh in mid-game and defeated huang chin-hsien by six pieces;

kozo ohta, sixth dan, defeated huang teh-hsun in mid-game and lost to huang liang-yu by one piece;

tomoko ogawa, a second dan woman player, lost to kung hsiang-ming and defeated chen hui-fang both in mid-game;

yasuro kikuchi, amateur seventh dan, defeated wu sung-sheng and lost to chen tsu-teh both in mid-game; and

osamu nishimura, amateur seventh dan, defeated hua yi-kang in mid-game and beat lo chien-wen by five pieces.

all matches proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship between the people and chess players of china and japan. the contestants in each match warmly shook hands after the game was over and shared their experience by exchanging notes and ideas.

commenting on the matches, chinese player shen kuo-sun said that the japanese players showed versatile skill, solid basic training, resourcefulness in strategy and rich experience in competition. he learned a great deal from the japanese friends in the course of the matches, he added.

while in shanghai, the japanese visitors were guests of honour at a dinner given by the shanghai branch of the chinese weichi association the day they arrived. they later visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, a silk mill and the shanghai children's palace and made a boating excursion on the whangpoo river. a reciprocal dinner was given by the delegation yesterday evening.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian Health Minister Gives Reception for Chinese Medical Team

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Aug. 8, 1973)

mauritanian minister of health and social affairs abdallahi ould bah gave a reception last evening in honour of the departing chinese medical personnel working in mauritania.

present at the reception were mohamed ould khattry ould segane, president of the mauritania-china friendship association; sheikh malainine robert, secretary-general of the mauritanian workers' union; as well as mauritanian government officials and medical workers.

chinese ambassador to mauritania wang peng and members of the chinese medical team were also present.

minister abdallahi ould bah and ambassador wang peng spoke at the reception. they warmly praised the friendly cooperation between the medical personnel of the two countries. minister bah presented souvenirs to the departing chinese medical personnel.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican President Echeverria Receives Chinese Ambassador Hsiung Hsiang-hui

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Aug. 7, 1973)

president luis echeverria received at his residence in the "pines" today chinese ambassador to mexico hsiung hsiang-hui who is leaving his post for home.

president echeverria and ambassador hsiung hsiang-hui had a cordial and friendly conversation. the president asked the ambassador to convey his warm and cordial regards to chairman mao tsetung, premier chou en-lai and other chinese friends upon his return home.

ambassador hsiung hsiang-hui said he is happy to note that friendly contacts between china and mexico have steadily increased since the establishment of diplomatic relations and that above all president echeverria's recent visit to china and the direct conversations between the leaders of the two countries have opened new and fuller

prospects for the friendly relations between the two countries.

madame maria esther zuno de echeverria, wife of president echeverria, received cordially the wife of the chinese ambassador at the presidential residence in the "pines" yesterday.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Sha Feng Fetes Minister Adrien Senghor

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1973)

sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of adrien senghor, minister of rural development of senegal.

attending the banquet was technical counsellor of the ministry of rural development abdou karim sidibe, who is accompanying minister senghor on his china tour.

present on the occasion were chao yüan, li yung-kai, hsueh na and fu hsing, leading members of departments under the ministry of foreign affairs, the ministry of agriculture and forestry and the ministry of foreign trade.

at the banquet, minister sha feng and minister adrien senghor toasted the development and strengthening of the economic cooperation between the two countries and of the friendship between the peoples of china and senegal.

Minister Fang Yi Meets Senegalese Minister Adrien Senghor

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1973)

fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries, this morning met and had a friendly conversation with adrien senghor, minister of rural development of senegal.

present at the meeting were abdou karim sidibe, technical counsellor of the senegalese ministry of rural development, and cheng fei, a department head of the chinese ministry of economic relations with foreign countries.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Leader of Chinese Government Trade Delegation Back in Peking from Soviet Union

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1973)

chai shu-fan, leader of the government trade delegation of the people's republic of china and vice-minister of foreign trade, returned to peking from the soviet union by plane today, having signed the 1973 agreement on goods exchange and payments between the governments of china and the u.s.s.r.

he was met at the airport by vice-minister of foreign trade chen shu-fu and leading members of departments concerned, including wang pin and yu hung-liang.

also on hand was charge d'affaires ad interim of the soviet embassy in peking a.a. brezhnev.

CHINA AND SPAIN

First Spanish Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1973)

angel sanz briz, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of spain to the people's republic of china, this morning presented his credentials to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china.

jaime de ojeda y eiseley, minister-counsellor of the spanish embassy here was present.

also present were chiao kuan-hua, chinese vice-foreign minister, wang tung, director of the west european affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

Chinese Men's Basketball Team Concludes Friendly Visit to Spain

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1973)

the chinese men's basketball team left madrid for home by air yesterday after concluding its friendly visit to spain, according to a report from that city.

the chinese team with chen feng-ping as leader and yin shang-chih and chien cheng-hai deputy leaders played two friendly matches with the spanish national men's basketball team on august 4 and 6. the matches ended 80:50 and 95:64 respectively in favour of the guest team.

chou min, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in spain, saw both the matches.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Chinese Badminton Association Entertains Thailand Badminton Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1973)

the chinese badminton association played host to the visiting badminton delegation from thailand at a banquet of welcome here this evening.

chumpol lohachala, leader of the delegation and president of the thailand badminton association; amnuay viravan, deputy leader of the delegation; phan wannamephee, adviser to the delegation; and all other members of the delegation were present.

among those attending the banquet on the host side were li meng-hua and chuang tse-tung, leading members of the all-china sports federation; chi yu-hua, a leading member of the chinese badminton association; and leading members of other departments concerned cheng jui-sheng, chang chih-huai, kuo lei and chang ming-tseng, and chinese badminton players hou chia-chang, tang hsien-hu and liu hsiao-cheng.

speaking in a friendly atmosphere, chi yu-hua extended enthusiastic welcome to the guests from thailand on behalf of the host association. he said that the people of china and thailand have a long-standing traditional friendship which has experienced new development in recent years.

after recalling delegation leader chumpol lohachala's visit in peking at the head of the thailand table tennis delegation to the first asian table tennis championships last year, chi yu-hua said: "the chinese table tennis delegation, carrying with it the chinese people's friendship for the thai people, paid a visit to thailand in june this year. and now it is our turn to receive you here. we are convinced that the current visit of our friends from thailand will certainly contribute to the promotion of friendship and understanding between the people and sportsmen of both countries."

chumpol lohachala said: "when i led a table tennis delegation on its visit to china last year, we were accorded a warm reception. the chinese people cherish their friendly sentiments not only for the thai sportsmen but also for the thai people. we are very happy that we are meeting again here today." concluding his speech, chumpol lohachala said, "so long as we make our common efforts to water the tree of friendship that we planted together last year, it will certainly blossom and bear fruit."

the thai guests presented souvenirs at the banquet to the chinese badminton association.

the delegation arrived here by air yesterday evening.

Friendly Matches between Chinese and Thailand Badminton Teams in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1973)

the chinese badminton association held a welcoming ceremony at the capital indoor stadium here this evening for the visiting badminton delegation from thailand. the delegation leader is chumpol lohachala, president of the thailand badminton association, deputy leader is amnuay viravan and the adviser to the delegation phan wannamephee.

present were li meng-hua, tung shou-yi and chuang tse-tung, leading members of the all-china sports federation; chi yu-hua, leading member of the chinese badminton association; and cheng jui-sheng, sung chung and other leading members of organizations concerned. together with the leading members of the delegation, they shook hands with the chinese and thailand players.

the ceremony was followed by a friendly contest between the chinese and thai teams. the thai badminton team entered semi-finals in the thomas cup championships this year after eliminating the malaysian team. before the friendly matches began this evening, the thai players were introduced by name to the spectators.

the matches proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. the players of the two countries won warm applause from the 18,000 spectators for their excellent performance.

the host team won the matches 5:1. the results are as follows:

men's doubles: bandid jaiyen and pornchai sakuoltanyom defeated wu chun-sheng and chen tien-hsiang 6:15, 15:12, 15:9. hou chia-chang and tang hsien-hu defeated sangob rattanussorn and sila ulao 15:3, 15:6.

men's singles: hou chia-chang defeated bandid jaiyen 15:1, 15:3. tang hsien-hu defeated chaisak thongdejsri 15:1, 15:6.

women's singles: liu hsiao-cheng defeated petchlung riengtrakulngam 11:2, 11:2.

women's doubles: chiu yu-fang and lin yu-ya defeated achara pattabongse and sumol chanklam 15:11, 15:2.

CHINA AND US

Chin Li-sheng Fetes Chinese-American Professor

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 8, 1973)

chin li-sheng, deputy secretary-general of the chinese academy of sciences, met and gave a dinner here this evening for chieh chien chang, chinese-american professor of aerospace and atmospheric sciences, his wife than chie chang and two children. professor chieh chien chang has come to work in china for a short period. the meeting and dinner proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

present were leading members of departments concerned and scientists, including pan chun, kuo hsing-hsien, teng yu-min, chang cheng-mei, tu jo, wu chung-hua and yeh tu-cheng.

professor chang and his family arrived here on august 6.

US President's Commission on White House Fellows Delegation to China Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 9, 1973)

the u.s. president's commission on white house fellows delegation to china wound up its visit to peking and left here for shanghai by air today before going home. leader of the delegation is mr. bernard loeffke and deputy leader is mrs. joan k. benziger.

the delegation arrived in china on july 23 as guest of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau. it had visited factories, people's communes, schools, a hospital, scenic spots and historical sites in kwangchow, shenyang, anshan, talien, tangshan and peking.

Chairman of Board of American Broadcasting Companies and Other American Guests Leave Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 9, 1973)

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h. goldenson, chairman of the board of the american broadcasting companies, inc., and his wife; elmer w. lower, president of a.b.c. news, and his wife; and l./desmond wong, editor of a.b.c. news, and his wife, wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home today.

the american guests arrived in china on july 21 at the invitation of the central broadcasting administration. they had visited factories, rural people's communes, scenic spots and historical sites in peking, shanghai, nanking, wuhsi, soochow and hangchow.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe Visits Frankfurt and Muenster, West Germany

(NCNA-English Hamburg, Aug. 7, 1973)

the shanghai
acrobatic troupe of china arrived in hamburg, the biggest city of the federal republic of germany, today after touring frankfurt and muenster.

in frankfurt, a commercial and chemical industrial centre of the f.r.g., the troupe gave two shows each on august 1 and 2, which aroused the keen interest of over ten thousand people. the enthusiastic spectators crowded the spacious sport hall at each show. many had to stand in the staircase and corridors.

rudi arndt, mayor of frankfurt, saw the first show.

many spectators applauded, shouted "bravo" and stamped their feet thunderously to show their appreciation of chinese acrobatics they saw for the first time. at the end of the last show, ring upon ring of excited people surrounded the stage, shaking hands with the acrobats and asking for their autographs. many spectators threw flowers or souvenirs onto the stage to congratulate the chinese acrobats on their success. around the orchestra's pit, another big crowd talked with the musicians of the

troupe and asked about the structure of chinese musical instruments. this moving scene of friendship lasted for half an hour.

after the shows, a group of teachers, journalists, medical workers and housewives now studying at a spare-time chinese language study class, and students from the chinese language department of johann wolfgang goethe-university chatted in chinese with the troupe members and praised chinese acrobatics. a journalist expressed the hope that the friendly interflow and cultural exchange between the two peoples will grow with each passing day.

patriotic chinese residents in frankfurt gave a hearty welcome to the artistes from the motherland and presented them with baskets of flowers. after the shows, a number of taiwan-born compatriots walked up and chatted with the artistes. they expressed profound love for chairman mao and the socialist motherland and ardent wish for an early return of taiwan into the embrace of the motherland.

in the ancient, beautiful and cultural city of muenster, the troupe presented three shows to the warm welcome of more than seven thousand people. the "westdeutscher rundfunk" televised all items on the troupe's programme and will make them into a tv coloured film.

dr. werner pierchalla, mayor of muenster, hosted a cocktail party in honour of the shanghai troupe.

END

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